

THE

GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Vol. 1

JAN. 1909

No. 7

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

AND EMPLOYED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THAT BODY

Devoted to the work of organizing the Farmers for their mutual protection and advantage, keeping them accurately informed on all matters and movements of importance to them as Farmers, and furnishing a medium through which they may exchange ideas and information to their mutual benefit, and the building up of an enlightened public opinion on economic and social questions.

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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUDGE
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRASS WHO SING
A BRIGHTER DAY"

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

No. 7

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1909

VOL. 1

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

ENDORSED BY THE INTERPROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWERS' AND FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Designed to give publicity to the views of Western Farmers generally and to become the official mouthpiece of as many Farmers' Organizations throughout the "Three Prairie Provinces" as may apply for space therein.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year in advance.

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Address all communications to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Manitoba

No. 7

JANUARY 1909

VOL. 1

PETITION FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The petitions that have been prepared by the Interprovincial Council and circulated by the Grain Growers' Associations of the provinces, are being largely signed.

The Grain Growers of Manitoba are pushing for signatures with vigor and meeting with gratifying success. At some points every farmer is signing them, and indications are that in districts where the petitions are being circulated 90 per cent. of the farmers will be in line. In places where there are no branches of the Association there is no machinery with which to get signatures, and the probabilities are that unless some active steps are taken by the Grain Growers' officials, some important districts will be overlooked. This feature of the situation should receive early attention, for it is of the greatest importance that every farmer should have an opportunity of showing where his sympathies are in this movement.

We are led to believe that those in charge of the petitions in many instances are overlooking business men. Our towns and villages are suffering from the effects of the present system as much as the farming community. Much of the proceeds of the farm, that under proper trade conditions would go through business circles in the country, now passes directly into the pockets of the beneficiaries of monopoly. And many of our business men would gladly help the farmers to relieve the country of the

heavy drain on our resources imposed by the present system of handling our grain product.

We think that our Grain Growers make a mistake if they fail to enlist the co-operation of our business men and give them an opportunity to place their name to the petition.

A PURPOSEFUL CANARD

As we go to press the following "news" item, culled from the Manitoba Free Press of 15th January, has been brought to our notice:

"The Grain Growers' Grain company was so successful last year that it is thinking of widely extending its present sphere of activity. During the last session the company handled about 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, it is claimed, is close upon half the total amount sold on commission in Winnipeg. The company is now contemplating, going into the business of milling, and of constructing and owning terminal elevators. Some interesting developments are expected shortly, although it is stated that no official announcement is ready to be made. Among other things it is rumored that the company may become members of the new stock exchange, and offer to handle a business in stocks and bonds for the farmers."

Need we say to our readers that while acknowledging the fact that the Free Press gives the Grain Growers' Grain Co. credit for in its gratifying business returns for the half year ending Dec. 31st, 1908, there is not the remotest shadow of truth in the wild statement which is tagged on to it.

"The Guide" is hopeful that this is merely the gossip of some Grain Exchange factotum handed out to some irresponsible member of the Free Press staff. But it has a strong suspicion that in the purpose which lies barely hidden in it, there is "something more than meets the eye."

At all events "The Guide" has been asked by the Grain Growers' Grain Company to give the most emphatic denial to the statement referred to.

If anything of the kind had been in contemplation, the entire clientele of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. at least would have been advised and consulted therein before it became the subject of Grain Exchange flim flam.

In passing, "The Guide" takes the opportunity to point out to the farming community in whose interests it is being published, the urgency an incident of this kind brings home to it of the need of an unfettered press of its own to deal successfully with canards of this kind, which seem to have been fulminated with the direct purpose of discrediting the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

It would also express its surprise that before committing itself to a statement of the kind, the Free Press, in its own interests, did not see the wisdom of inquiring at the only source where it could have obtained reliable information and where it is always at its disposal.

W. SANFORD EVANS & CO.

(MEMBERS WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE)

**SPECIALISTS in
WESTERN STOCKS AND BONDS**

326-330 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

1. If you have not yet obtained the Petitions for Government Ownership which have been sent out for signature by the Grain Growers' and which are now being signed at all points of the three Provinces, don't fail to write to "The Guide" Offices at once and copies will be sent by return mail.

NOTE that there are two petitions of the same tenor—one for the Provincial Government and one for the Dominion House, and it is of the first importance that one should accompany the other at any point where a signature can be secured.

2. Let every man take off his coat—business man, wage earner, or farmer, and **KEEP BUSY** till you are satisfied that every man in your district who can sign has signed.

Let us show the Government what the feeling of the West is to-day on this, **THE MOST IMPORTANT** question that has ever come before us. The Premiers have said, in effect, that if the people want it, an act covering their demands must be put on the Statute Book. Let there be no uncertain sound or want of unanimity in our attitude on this vital matter. It would be unfair to expect the legislative chambers to act unless the public opinion and sentiment were so strongly in evidence on the point that they could not help themselves. **It is up to us to show them that our will with regard to Public Ownership at least is irresistible.**

IMPORTANT TO THE YOUNG FOLKS AND ALL FOLKS

As announced last month, every boy who secures FIVE subscribers to "The Guide," will receive a handsome silver watch, made and guaranteed by D. R. Dingwall, Limited, Winnipeg.

Every girl who secures FIVE subscribers to "The Guide" will receive a handsome gold signet ring or silver watch by the same makers.

Every boy who sends THREE subscribers will receive a handsome gold-filled Scarf-pin or pair of Cuff-links.

Every girl who sends THREE subscribers will receive a beautiful gold-filled Brooch with jewelled settings.

More handsome prizes have never been awarded by any publication in connection with its subscription department; "The Guide" will send out no grim-crack jewellery.

BOYS AND GIRLS—THIS IS WORTH YOUR WHILE. THE PREMIUMS WILL BE MAILED IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF NAMES AND MONEY ORDER.

Mr. John Kennedy, Vice-President of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., addressed a large meeting of farmers at Oak Lake on Dec. 3. The local branch of the Grain Growers Association held their annual meeting on the 11th. Mr. W. S. Crerar of Russell addressed the meeting at some length. The secretary writes that the farmers are taking a great interest in the association lately, quite a number of new members joined at the annual meeting. A farmer from Oak Lake writes: "When I commenced to haul my wheat this year I was getting 78c. 3 Nor. grade. I shipped a car and got 84½c. per bushel, 1½c. more than I was paid for One Northern here the same date. It graded 3 Nor.

TO EDUCATE OUR EUROPEAN CUSTOMERS

Lyleton, Man., Dec. 16, 1908.

To the Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

Dear Sir,—As a member of the Grain Growers' Association, I have been very much interested in the move toward the emancipation of the Western farmers. No doubt the Association has done all that human agency can do to eliminate the irregularities that have been proved to exist re exporting of wheat and inferior grades.

I must confess the progress has been slow in this particular sense. A few days ago I noticed a despatch quoting a commercial article from Berlin, Germany, stating that the wheat delivered there could not be compared to the grades on the American market. Now as we are moving with a petition for government-owned elevators, I would suggest a foreign publicity fund, supported by the Grain Growers' Association for the purpose of informing importing countries just how the wheat is blended, and forward copies of the Grain Growers' Guide containing reports of such pertinent matter as the commission of inquiry into the operations of the Duluth and Fort William elevators to all important commercial papers, so that when the Government grants the prayer of the petition we shall already have got in touch with European countries whose interests must compel them to support us in abolishing the pelf system that has existed for years to the loss of both farmers and business men in this, the "Last West."

Yours truly,

A. E. VENTON.

WAPELLA MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP

Wapella, Jan. 11th, 1909.

Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

Sir,—The annual meeting of the Wapella G.G.A. was held on Jan. 9th. The attendance was small owing to the cold weather, but the weather did not check the enthusiasm of those who did attend. Resolutions were passed endorsing government owned and operated elevators, properly equipped sample market, reciprocal demurrage, recognizing the Grain Growers' Guide as the official paper of the S.G.G.A., government owned and operated telephones, Hudson's Bay Railway. The discussions on these resolutions were well brought out and shows that farmers are getting well in touch with the needs of the day. Much interest is taken in the Guide by all up-to-date farmers, and it fills a long felt want as a reference on almost anything pertaining to the grain trade. Wishing you success in your paper, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. A. MURRAY.

SWEET REVENGE

"I admit I've not got a ticket," said the old farmer, as the ticket-examiner visited his compartment in the corridor train. "But," he continued, "I beg you will not put me off. I'm a poor man, and I'm going to see my only daughter, who is seriously ill."

Tears welled up in his eyes, but the examiner had a hard heart.

"Look here," said a commercial traveller, "I'll pay for him."

"No, you won't," said the farmer, producing a fat purse, "here's the fare."

As the examiner passed on to the next carriage the farmer continued:

"I think I owe you an explanation, gentlemen. Five years ago a cow of mine was run down on this line, and they wouldn't give me the £20 compensation I asked for. Since then I've managed to best them out of £19 15s. of it, and it was the other five bob I was trying for now!"

FARMER CANDIDATE FOR RAILWAY COMMISSION



ANDREW GRAHAM of Pomeroy—Unanimous choice of Western Agriculturists to represent their interests on Board of Railway Commissioners.

So unanimous and so strongly worded has been the desire expressed by the Manitoba Grain Growers that the Minister of Railways be asked to give the appointment rendered vacant on the Railway Board by the death of the Hon. Thos. Greenway to a farmers' representative that a special meeting of the directorate of the Manitoba Association was convened at Winnipeg on 31st December to deal with the selection of a candidate. By common consent the name of Andrew Graham of Pomeroy was placed on the table and a resolution passed to the effect that the strongest pressure should be brought to bear upon him to allow his name to go forward as the unanimous choice of the Western agricultural interest. Subsequently Mr. Graham was waited upon, with the gratifying result that after the matter had been put before him in the light of a duty he owed his colleagues, he withdrew the objections he urged at the outset and consented to accept the position if offered to him. From all sides the most enthusiastic support of the executive's choice has been received, and congratulatory letters (too numerous for space at "The Guide's" disposal) have come in. Beyond doubt there are few men in the west so capable of doing justice to the onerous nature of the position. By education and the training of a lifetime, Mr. Graham is admirably fitted to intelligently and impartially deal with the intricacies of those important interests upon which the Railway Board is called upon to adjudicate. Whether as a stock-breeder or grain grower,

Mr. Graham is so well known in the West that any detailed expression of his fitness is rendered superfluous. His public appearances on so many occasions have recorded a uniform success, and his counsel on every possible occasion has been sought and gratefully accepted by his colleagues when any matter affecting agricultural affairs in the West has been under consideration. Mr. Graham's personality is a welcome acquisition to any platform on which the public interest is at stake.

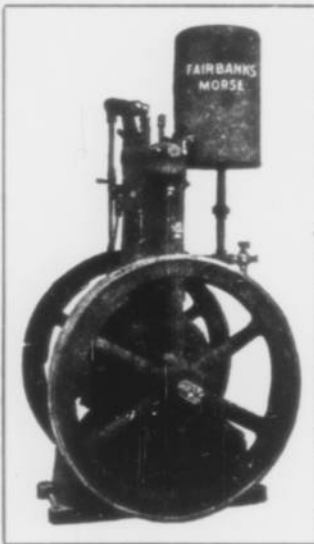
The most gratifying phase of Mr. Graham's candidature is the fact that no other name has been mooted in this connection by either of the three prairie provinces, and it may therefore be taken for granted that there is not a solitary Western farmer who would not willingly intrust his interest in the Railway Board's deliberations at least to the judgment of Mr. Graham.

COLD-BLOODED ROBBERY

Commenting on a letter written by "A Banker" in which he deals with the questions raised by the authorization given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by the Dominion Government, to issue \$50,000,000 in new stock, The "Toronto Globe" says: "In the report of the committee in question the statement was in effect made that this stock is, according to report, to be issued to present shareholders at par; that, since the stock is really worth, in the open market, \$178 on the hundred, an issue of \$28,000,000 in face value would, with the premium commanded, yield the company \$50,000,000 in additional capital; that the issue of \$22,000,000 more in stock than is required in order to produce the \$50,000,000 in money for construction purposes means burdening the road with an unnecessary capitalization and making it more difficult to earn the ten per cent. on capital stock which must, according to the company's charter, be earned before the government can exercise the right to control rates on the main line.

"A Banker" points out that the last clause in the statement above summarized is erroneous—that the order-in-Council authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 in new stock provides that this stock is not to be classed as part of the capital invested in the original undertaking, and consequently is not to be permitted to limit the right of the government to control rates charged by the company. This particular assertion made by our correspondent is borne out by certified copies of orders-in-Council approved by the government, and, since the Sun erred in common with the Legislation Committee of the Grange, we now frankly withdraw what was said in regard to this one phase of the question involved.

At the same time we cannot for one moment agree with the contention of our correspondent that the action of the company in proposing to sell this stock to its own shareholders at 78 cents on the dollar less than it is actually worth, is a matter which affects the company and no one else, and that the interests of those who ship freight over the line are in no way prejudiced by what it is proposed to do. The capitalization of a railway has a very direct bearing on the rates for traffic charged by that company, and even on the rates the company is permitted to charge by public authority. This bearing is effective although there may be no definitely expressed restriction on the action of the public authority, as in the case of the ten per cent. clause in the charter of the Canadian-Pacific. There is, for example, no question whatever as to the absolute legal right of the Railway Commission to regulate and control freight and passenger rates on the Grand Trunk, but that right in practice is rendered largely valueless by the fact that the Grand Trunk is overcapitalized. It is well within the mark to say that at least one-third of the stocks and bonds outstanding in the name of the Grand Trunk represent either waste or water, and still every dollar of that capital is



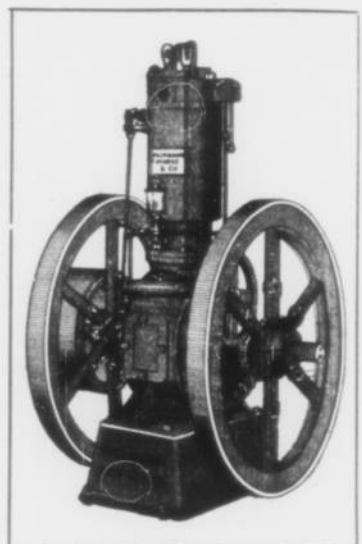
Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines

THE time is drawing near when you, as a farmer, will be interested in a power producer this winter.

Are you alive to the possibilities of a Gasoline Engine?

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TORONTO

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WINNIPEG

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VANCOUVER

taken into account in adjusting the tolls charged by the company. Whenever it is proposed to reduce passenger rates to the level which obtain on American roads under like conditions, the cry is raised that such reduction would prevent the company from paying dividends on stock or interest on bonds. And this cry has invariably proved sufficient to prevent the Commission from taking really drastic action. The well-known fact that a vast volume of Grand Trunk stocks and bonds issued have no right to exist does not count.

The lesson taught by experience in the case of the Grand Trunk should not be lost in dealing with the Canadian Pacific. To permit the latter company to issue \$50,000,000 worth of stock, when \$28,000,000 would provide all the money necessary for the extension and improvements contemplated, simply means that patrons will be expected for all time to come to pay rates sufficient to provide for interest on \$22,000,000 worth of stock that need not be issued. It matters not that the Commission will have, as "A Banker" points out, the legal right to control rates. We all know that in practice the Commission in the years to come will have always in mind the rates necessary to earn dividends on the \$22,000,000 of needless capitalization, as well as on the \$28,000,000 really called for, because by that time the stock will have passed into other hands from which payment will have been received at the full selling price.

What is proposed in brief is simply the making of a present of \$22,000,000, or equal to about 15 per cent. on the stock now outstanding, to C.P.R. shareholders, and in order to make that present a needless addition of the same amount is being made to capitalization on which rates will be based for all time. Whether the practice be in accordance with English precedent or not, it is a case of cold-blooded robbery; and the outrage becomes all the greater when it is remembered that most of the burden of that robbery will fall on Western farmers who in one year found their herds decimated by a winter of unprecedented severity and the next suffered the almost entire destruction of their crops by untimely frosts."—"Sun."

FOREIGN FLOUR TRADE

America must Limit Her Wheat Exports Before She can Recover Her Export Flour Trade

Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.—The latest report received from Special Agent Davis regarding the conditions of the grain and flour trade of European countries discusses the trade handicaps at home and abroad affecting the milling industry. He makes the following comments upon the situation with respect to our wheat exports:

EXPORT OF WHEAT UNFAVORABLE.

"Why should we allow this vast amount of raw material to get away from us? What forces contribute permitting so unfavorable a reflex upon our agricultural interests, in which nearly one-half of our population is directly connected? Why should our American flour mills with fixed investments of \$300,000,000 or more, and with capacity more than sufficient to convert the crop into flour, be unable to obtain this surplus of raw material? It leaves our shores in a constant stream and, arriving in foreign ports, constitutes in many cases the chief reliance for foreign millers in point of volume, and in all and every case, the needed reinforcement as to quality. Without this 100,000,000 bushels of American grown wheat in his hands the competition of the foreign maker of flour would gradually disappear before the successful advance of the exporting American miller. As long as the world's production and distribution of wheat continues about as it has been for the past ten years, nothing could stop the advance the American miller would make in foreign trade, if his raw material, wheat, were permitted to remain where it would be available for his use.

That this valuable product should ever leave our shores in its raw state reflects upon our sagacity and ability as a people. Mature economists in other lands express surprise that, with such facilities for milling, we continue to permit so much grain to go abroad unground. We ought to realize that the increment which would remain at home, were our American mills enabled to grind into flour the entire yearly production of wheat, would

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FT. WILLIAM FOR DEC. 1908

DATE	WHEAT										FLAX			BARLEY				CASH OATS				
	1 ^c	2 ^c	3 ^c	4	5	6	Feed 1	Feed 2	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	Rej. Seed	1 n w	1 m a	Rej.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1 w	2 w	3 w	2 m	Rej.
1	100½	97½	95½	92	89	83½			95	90½	88	121			46	44		36½				
2	99½	96½	94½	91½	88½	82½	72		95	91½	91½	121			47	45		36½	35			
3	99½	96½	94½	91	88	82	72		91	88	88½	120						36½				
4	100	97	95	90	87	81	71		94½	90½	91	119						36½	34½			
5	100½	97½	95½	90	86½	80½	70		91	88	88	119						36½	34½			
7	99½	96½	94½	89½	86	80	69		94	90	90½	120	118					37½	34½			
8	99½	96½	94½	90½	87½	80½	69½		90½	87½	87½	120	118					37½	34½			
9	98½	95½	92½	88½	85½	79	68		93	87	89½	120	118					37	34½			
10	98½	95½	92½	89	85½	79	68½		89½	86½	86½	120	118		47	45		37½	34½			
11	97½	94½	92	88½	84½	77½	67½		93	90	89½	118	116			45		37½	34½			
12	97½	94½	92½	88½	84½	77½	67½		90½	87	86½	119½						37½	34½			
14	97	94	91½	87½	83½	76½	67		93½	90½	89½	119½	117½			45	42	37½	35½			
15	97½	94½	91½	87½	83½	76½	67		92½	90	89	120	118			44½		37½	35½			
16	98½	95½	92½	88½	84½	77	67½		90½	87½	86½	120	118					38	35½			
17	97½	94½	91½	87½	83½	76½	66½		93	90	89	120	118					37½	35½			
18	97½	94½	91½	87½	83½	76½	67½		90½	87½	86½	120	118		46			37½	35			
19	97½	94½	91½	86½	83½	76½	67½		93½	90½	89½	120	118					37½	35½			
21	98½	95½	91½	86½	83½	76½	67½		90½	87½	86½	120	118					36½	35			
22	98½	95½	91½	86½	82½	76½	67½		93½	90½	89½	120	118		46		42	36½	35			
23	98½	95½	91½	86½	82½	76½	67½		91	88	86½	120	118		46				35			
24	98½	95½	91½	86½	82½	76½	67½		93½	90½	89½					42		36½	35			
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28	98½	95½	92	87	83	76½	67½		93½	90½	89½	119	117					36½	35			
29	99½	96½	92	87½	83	76½	67½		91½	88½	87	119	117					36	34½			
30	99½	96½	92½	87½	83½	77	68		94	91	90	120½	119½					36½	34½			
31	98½	95½	92	87	83	76½	68		92½	91½	90½	120½	119½					36½	34½			
									91½	88½	87½	120½	118½					36½	34½			

for instance, amount for more than sufficient to pay the interest on our national debt. If this increment (certainly \$40,000,000 annually, and many estimate it far higher, even to \$70,000,000) were kept at home, not only would we gain that much in wealth, but our influence abroad as a trading people, holding in our own hands the control of the surplus supply of breadstuffs, would be far greater for profit than it is to-day or ever can be, so long as we fail to control the movement of this vital force to which nations and national progress have given us first access. The fact that we are neglecting to make the best of an unexampled opportunity will impress itself upon any student of foreign conditions in respect of foodstuffs, and especially flour, the greatest staple of all.

REFORM IN PRESENT POLICY NEEDED.

If, as a nation, we are annually running short of our possibilities in this one line \$40,000,000 or more, we should not hesitate to admit the error of our business policy and should earnestly seek a change. To bring about a change would involve no striking reform in present methods, but would require alteration in direction to these. Such alteration would mean no loss of profit, no

decrease in extent of actual transactions, but greater interest in conserving that which we already have. The annual crop of wheat in recent years averages 670,000,000 bushels in the United States. Aside from the seed required, it must ultimately be ground into flour. If there were lack of mills or of elevator capacity for storage of surplus following the annual early movement from farms immediately after harvest, there might be reasonable excuses for shipping the surplus abroad. But there actually is no lack of storage capacity to take care of any probable temporary oversupply, nor is there lack of capacity to grind. The fault, by reason of which this raw material leaves our shores, would seem to be with the modern method or system by which the grain business of the country is done, facilitated by the low rates by rail and ocean by which the wheat is transported to foreign markets.

RETENTION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

"Since the temporary surplus of any crop is carried by money borrowed from banks, these same financial interests might, if they would turn their thoughtful attention to the subject, exert an influence restrictive as to the

present policy and more in harmony with the needs of home industry. Year after year the vast sums called forth to move the crops are used in large part for the purpose of sending abroad our temporary surplus of wheat at a minimum profit. If held in reserve for milling purposes, covering but a few months at most, the temporary surplus would be absorbed by the home mill, who, thus placed in a position to dominate the foreign trade while strengthening their own position, would through competition for their increased needs enhance the value of the balance of the crop, give more regular employment to banking capital, increase railroad revenues, require more laborers, use more fuel, more of sacks and other mill supplies, besides producing feedingstuffs in greater abundance and indirectly in other ways contributing to the general well-being of the country.

"Being a conservative people, the exportation of raw material will, with mature thought, become as unpopular as it is unnecessary. When this is so, then the inherent excellence of American wheat, a quality possessed by that of no other surplus-producing nation, will exert its proper commercial function in making our agricultural and milling interests stronger, whereas under present practices this very excellence often serves to weaken them." Arthur J. Dodge in "Northwestern Miller."

A UNIQUE SHOCKER

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Canadian "O.K." Grain Shocker Co. Limited, which has been recently organized to handle the "O.K." Grain Shocker in Canada.

This machine is considered by many experts the most important of recent additions to the list of agricultural implements adapted to the Western grain industry. It is claimed that the machine will pay for itself twice over in a season in grain and labor saved. Nothing will appeal more strongly to careful farmers than anything that deals successfully with the weed pest. This machine effectually gathers and saves the weed seeds, prevents them from reaching the ground and thus enables the farmer to finally keep his fields free from the incursions of noxious weeds.

Very few men have the opportunity of being great, but all can be true, just, honest, and faithful, even in small things.—Smiles.

There is nothing the body suffers that the soul may not profit by.—George Meredith.

'Tis the beginning of virtue to escape from vice, and the beginning of wisdom to be free from folly.—Horace.

What is our life but an endless flight of winged facts or events; in splendid variety these changes come, all putting question to the human spirit.—Emerson.

FOR EXCHANGE

Splendid residence in Fort Rouge, on the river bank (Red), close to car line, large lot, 125 x 100 ft. to lane, 8-roomed frame house, modern, also stable. Encumbrance four thousand, easily handled. Price \$8,000. Would take good half or quarter section of land, improved or unimproved, for equity.

FRED. C. HAMILTON

**1 BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG**

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS

The flour output of Minneapolis mills of 1908 exceeded that of the year before by 34,430 bbls. The mills made an exceptionally good showing for the three closing months of the year, but they had previously lost ground in June, July and August, when spot wheat was very light in supply and abnormally high in price.

The most conspicuous feature about the year's business was the small exports of flour. Foreign shipments were the smallest since 1904—the black rust year. Excepting 1904, the exports were the lightest since 1890. Only 15½ per cent. of the total output went to foreign countries, where formerly as high as 40 per cent. were so disposed of.

This tends to emphasize the point that it is yearly becoming more difficult to do a reasonable volume of export. Limited wheat supplies and a paternalistic policy on the part of foreign governments like Germany and France, toward their own millers, are at last shutting American millers out of markets in which they have been established for years.

PROFITS IN THE NORTHWEST.

On an average, mills of the northwest appear to have fared moderately well for the first four months of the crop year—from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31. In other words, they appear to have made moderate profits. Some did better than others. The problem from this on will be to hold onto the profits that have been earned. Often, fixed charges after Jan. 1, eat into earnings of the fall. Therefore the mill holding its own the remainder of the crop year, will be considered as doing well. Of course, some will doubtless do considerably better than that.

OUTPUT AND EXPORTS BY YEARS.

The flour output and foreign shipments of Minneapolis mills by calendar years are shown below:

	Output bbls.	Exports bbls.	Per cent. ex- ported.
1908	13,694,895	2,121,255	15.48
1907	13,660,465	2,349,540	17.19
1906	13,825,795	2,425,035	17.54
1905	14,366,095	1,741,120	12.75
1904	13,652,735	1,741,120	12.75
1903	15,581,805	3,080,610	19.77
1902	16,260,105	3,410,405	20.97
1901	15,921,880	3,897,905	24.51
1900	15,082,725	4,702,485	31.11
1899	14,291,780	4,009,135	28.05
1898	14,232,595	4,052,585	28.47
1897	13,635,205	3,942,630	28.93
1896	12,874,890	3,717,265	28.86
1895	10,581,635	3,080,935	29.11
1894	9,400,535	2,370,756	25.21
1893	9,377,635	2,877,275	30.68
1892	9,750,470	3,337,205	34.22
1891	7,877,947	3,038,065	38.53
1890	6,988,830	2,107,125	30.14
1889	6,088,865	1,953,815	32.08
1888	7,056,680	2,197,540	31.14
1887	6,574,900	2,650,000	40.30
1886	6,168,000	2,288,500	37.10
1885	5,221,245	1,834,845	35.13
1884	5,317,670	1,805,875	33.95
1883	4,046,220	1,343,105	33.19
1882	3,175,910	1,201,630	37.83
1881	3,142,970	1,181,322	37.58
1880	2,051,840	799,440	39.06
1879	1,551,790	442,600	28.52
1878	940,785	107,185	11.39

DISCIPLINED HENS

Will—"While I was in to market today, I heard a lady ask a storekeeper if the eggs that he kept were strictly fresh."

Tom—"Well, what did he tell her?"

Will—"He said, 'They certainly are, madam; the farmer that we have always been getting them from will not under any circumstances allow his hens to lay any other kind.'"

H. D. METCALFE GRAIN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Limited

Have had years of experience in selling grain. Know how to get top prices. Your interest guarded at every turn. Try us on your next shipment, and see how we can make money for you.

517 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, Man.

MR. MILLAR'S DEFENCE OF THE COMBINES

(By J. G. Moffat, Souris.)

Champions the Combination of Line Elevators, Railroads and Bankers' Associations who stood so solid together last season at Ottawa.

The idea of taking away from the farmer the privilege he now enjoys of loading his grain over the loading platform seems to worry Mr. Miller to a great extent, and in place of giving the Grain Growers' Association any credit for the good work they have done, he seemingly would like to tear it all down. First he refers to a circumstance that happened at Indian Head in which one farmer had to pay one-half of one cent more than he would have to pay if the elevators were allowed to make such charges as they saw fit. What can be proved by taking one single point out of hundreds? As a matter of fact we have about 60 Farmers' elevators throughout the West, and the legislation passed last session will prevent the all-powerful monopoly making certain charges at these points, until the Farmers' Elevator is put out of business; and then go back to the old game just as they have done in the past, to the farmers' sorrow at many points.

Surely our friend will not attempt to say that the above facts are not correct. If he does, we can get reliable farmers by the score to offer sworn testimony in proof of our contention. Our friend says a farmer should be able in one winter's study to learn how to ship his grain; that the intelligence of the farmer should be much higher than it is, and that the farmer must be equipped before he can protect himself, and that no change in system will give him relief.

Apparently Mr. Miller, they look like a hard bunch to deal with. Right you are, Mr. Miller, and I am with you. You admit the evil did exist and still does exist, but how are we to remedy this evil. Well, if you will give us the assistance you are giving the other fellows, and jump right in and help us, if we all stand together we must win. There is only one way we can be beaten and that is by dissension among the farmers. Now we have got this combination guessing as they never did before, and you had better assist us to keep them on the run.

Your idea that one-half of the 500 shipping points may be getting fair treatment is no doubt an honest opinion, but it is evident that you are not familiar with conditions at those points, or you would think otherwise. If you believe I am wrong on this point, I would suggest that the "Grain Growers' Guide" ask the farmers at all shipping points to report on same, and you will find that such is far from being the case.

As to the good results of our near-approaching rail-

way system: so far it is a dismal prospect. It is certain that the millenium is not in sight yet. For instance, the British North American Elevator Company, and the Port Arthur Terminal Elevator Company control mostly all the Canadian Northern system, and we are told that it is the same company divided into two names in order to evade the provisions of the act dealing with warehousing of grain. And we are told that the same Company is likely to get the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals as well. You must first break the combination that exists between line elevators, terminal elevators, the large milling firms and the railroads. Their interests are all identical and in common with one another by the stocks they hold, which makes them co-partners.

In regard to your examination of the government elevator craft, I must say that if you have not examined it any better than you have examined the oil system you are not in a position to criticise it. That the three provinces should pass unanimously on the new system, and that the inter-provincial council should approve of the action, in the name of common sense can they all be mistaken? If so it is a mystery to me.

In so far as your kind action to charity is concerned, if you did not know you should know that the Old Country prices stand for nothing this year, and if you did get export figures based on Old Country prices you then did not get the value of the grain by 5 to 10 cents. Reference: take the "Corn Trade News and the Old Country Miller" so ably set forth by the "Grain Growers' Guide," which clearly shows up what actually did take place: August 25th, Australian wheat, \$1.15, Manitoba wheat, \$1.24 2-5. November 3rd, Australian wheat, \$1.20, Manitoba wheat \$1.16 2-5. Australian wheat made 5 cents, Manitoba loses 8 cents.

The above condition was brought about by manipulation, and as a result we have been taking less than the value of our grain. So you see that if you did get all that was in your grain, based on export price, you did not get the intrinsic value of your grain. So that there is nothing in your challenge; but I mean to show you in the following that we are not getting the value of our grain. An illustration: on November 10th, 1908, No. 2 Northern was worth by Winnipeg quotations \$1.00. Lyleton freight rates and commission amounting to 10 cents, making track wheat at Lyleton on the above date worth 90 cents. On the same date 2 Northern sold at Hansboro, N.D., in bonded elevator street price, 85 cents. Same wheat which graded 2 Northern in bonded elevator, North Dakota, would grade in Lyleton or Winnipeg 3 Northern, which would make track prices in Lyleton 88 cents. On the same date the same wheat under American inspection graded 1 Northern and is sold street price 99 cents, showing that the Dakota farmer got 5 cents a bushel more than we got at track price. These facts can

be verified if necessary by hundreds of farmers in Southern Manitoba who are familiar with the conditions.

Now you will notice on November 10th the spread between 3 Northern and 1 Northern was only 5 cents, and on January 13th, 1909, the spread between 3 Northern and 1 Northern is 7 cents. So that the above comparison may not show all the difference that really does exist.

And last, but not least, it seems strange why Mr. Partridge's name should have been brought into this matter. Do you think Mr. Partridge is the only man that can run this craft, or do you think that Mr. Partridge is the writer of my last letter? If so, I wish to inform you that Mr. Partridge never even heard of such a letter until he saw it in the press, if he ever did see it. But if Mr. Partridge is favorable to such a craft, I fail to see why that should hurt the craft, or make it even a dangerous vessel. It appears to me you are hard up for something unpleasant to say when you had to name any individual in this matter.

You have assailed the Grain Growers' Association for the legislation they obtained, but I have reason to believe that it is backed up by 80 to 90 per cent. of the farmers of the three provinces. Then if you are going into the matter of the ballast that other men carry who are favorable to such a needed reform, you will have a heavy task on your hands. And I think it would be necessary for either you or I to pass our exams before we will be looked upon as men competent to pass judgment on our superiors in such important matters as those referred to by you.

Now, Mr. Miller, you must admit that the price obtained in the Old Country markets is fictitious and not the real value that the supply and demand would warrant, to say the least. And you must admit that the Dakota farmers are receiving from 5 to 12 cents more than the Manitoba farmers are receiving for the same article of wheat. And you likewise know that the surplus of both countries is sold in the same market, and that the freight rates are equal if not in our favor.

Now let us have our storage facilities both internal and terminal, and that means a sample market, where grain will be sold on its intrinsic value, and do not compel us to sell our grain on the value that is placed upon it when the grade is attached.—J. G. Moffat.

LOADING CARS

Railway Companies' Instructions

"Cars must not be loaded over the maximum capacity.

Maximum capacity of a 60,000 lbs. car is 40,800 lbs.

Maximum capacity of a 60,000 lbs. car is 66,000 lbs.

Maximum capacity of a 80,000 lbs. car is 88,000 lbs.

If an agent at point of shipment, or an employee of the Railway Company elsewhere has reason to believe that a car is overloaded with grain, he can have same weighed at a station where the Company have track scales, and if the car is found to be loaded over the maximum capacity of the car, he must have the excess transferred to another car, on which excess the less than carload rate will be charged, as well as the cost of transferring, weighing, switching, and bagging (if necessary).

If shippers are systematically overloading their cars, they will be held responsible by the courts for criminal action, for any accidents or damages to life or property caused through cars breaking down in transit."

We wish to draw your attention to the above rules, which are very important, and unless acted upon by shippers it might cost them considerable money. Prior to these rules coming into force the Railway Companies used to charge 50 per cent. over tariff rates for all excess weight, but now you will notice no excess freight is charged, but the Railway Companies have the right to unload the excess weight.

Should your car be overloaded and you consider a leakage has taken place in transit you will not be able to establish a claim.

Our advice to all shippers is to weigh all your grain, if at all possible; you then know exactly what you have in the car, and can bill the car out properly, giving its exact contents, instead of in the usual way of billing 1,000 or 1,100 bushels more or less. Shippers lose considerable money every season by underloading cars. This would be obviated by weighing.

We are informed that overloaded cars go over their centre one to three inches, and when in this condition going round curves and rough roadbed they are apt to overbalance and cause a serious wreck, thereby endangering life and limb.

The Railway Companies are taking active steps to stop overloading of cars on account of danger to traffic caused by cars loaded above their maximum capacity.

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NOW READY

Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, is ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you 1/4 to 1/2 from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves made. Fuel Savers and do perfect work. Fully guaranteed in every respect.



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$37.75



High Closet 15 gal. Reservoir \$24.95



20 in. Oven Base High Closet Enameled Kest. \$33.85



Coal or Wood \$4.75



Hard or Soft Coal \$9.50



Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

NEW STOVE CATALOG

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue

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Ransom Engraving Co.

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45 Arthur Street
Winnipeg
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OUR BANKING FACILITIES

(By an Experienced Hand.)

Brother Farmers:—After studying the Banking Proposition put forward by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, I firmly believe that this movement is worthy of the support of every Western Farmer who may be in a position to take one or more shares. I believe it to be an absolutely safe investment in so far as any other Bank in the Dominion is an absolutely safe investment; and it will pay just as large profits as any other Bank investment will pay. Tell me why it will not pay more profits at an early date than any other Bank, in view of the fact that the Farmer can and will make his own Bank stronger than all others? For the simple reason that the Stock will be held mostly by Farmers, and that in itself is a sufficient guarantee of its safety.

It is evident that when Farmers have become numerous as stock holders, they will become BORROWERS to such an extent that it will not be necessary to loan money outside of our own members. Therefore it makes a very safe investment on the part of the Bank as in times of plenty the greatest trouble of the Banks is to get their money out in safe quarters, and many of our Banks are compelled to make risky loans to Speculators, etc., in order to keep sufficient money earning a fair rate of interest and to pay satisfactory dividends to the speculative stock holders of the majority of Banks doing business to-day.

As you no doubt are aware the bulk of the stock in other Banks is held by Speculators, Capitalists and large Corporations, which fact in itself should be sufficient to show that OUR BANK STOCK is a much safer investment. Then, too, we have the opportunity of placing

men selected from the West, on the Bank Directorate, which gives us the further satisfaction of knowing that we may at least have the say as to what shall be done with our capital in times of stringency, and thus be able to prevent a repetition of what was forced upon us last year, causing the Farmers at times to take from five to ten cents per bushel less than value. It was admitted on the floor of the House at Ottawa last session that such were the facts and the statement has not been contradicted to this day.

Now when we come to analyze this matter, what do we find? The Bankers' Association affirmed to the last that there was not any money stringency last season and that they were not put to their limit at any time; nor within Twelve Million Dollars of their limit,—in fact that they were not as close to their limit as they had been in former years. It is also admitted on the best authority that large blocks of the great plain peoples' deposits were playing the game of "high finance" in New York, Mexico and other parts of the world; and when we stop to consider the fact that out of the Seven Hundred Million Dollars which are financing the Dominion to-day, Ninety Six Million Dollars is the total amount of paid up capital of all the Thirty-Five chartered Banks, making the other Six Hundred Million Dollars the amount of the deposits of the Great Plain People, you will see that the Banks are financing the country on OUR money,—the money of the GREAT PLAIN PEOPLE.

Now, as has been said the Farmer had to take Five to Ten Cents per Bushel less than value on his Wheat during a make-believe money stringency on the part of

Wholesale Prices on Lumber to Farmers and Contractors

Farmers when in need of Lumber, Shingles, or other Building Material, send us your list of wants and get our prices. We have been in the wholesale business here for three years, selling only to dealers, but we are now ready to sell to any person wanting such material at strictly wholesale prices. Farmers, club together and get your **Lumber, Lime, Cement and Plaster** in **carload lots**, and save money. We are reliable and can give the best of bank and other references.

McCollom Lumber Co.

14 Trader's Bank, Winnipeg

the Bankers' Association, who when put up in the collar admitted there was no real money stringency and that our money was playing the game of "high finance" in other parts of the world at the very time that we were compelled to take Five to Ten Cents per Bushel less for our Wheat. Are such facts sufficient or not sufficient to cause every farmer to stop and ponder where he is at?

Now what can it all mean but just this: That we are concentrating our capital in the hands of men who are using it for their own special advantage. We are giving them the opportunity and assisting them to lay awake at nights studying out how they may be able to take a little more off our profits. Let us therefore concentrate our capital in the hands of men who will use it for our best interests, and in doing so we will have one of the strongest financial institutions in the Dominion,—one that will be able to take care of all the grain grown in the three great Provinces. Just fancy, 130,000 Farmers taking one share each, would make A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!

In conclusion I would say,—FARMERS COME TO THE FRONT AND TAKE YOUR PLACE LIKE MEN. Stand united, as the large Corporations stand together and who stood together at Ottawa last session—the Grain Interests, the Railroads and the Bankers' Association—as one united front in their effort to take away from the Farmer the privilege he now enjoys of loading his grain from the platform. They certainly would have won their point had it not been for the splendid fight put up by the Delegates of the Three Provinces, so you will see that in these matters it is concentrated action that counts. By the joint acting of the Three Provinces in conference, a situation was saved which meant Millions of Dollars to the Farmer.

Then Brother Farmers do not hesitate to make your Grain Growers' Association stronger and stronger, for you cannot tell what may come next, and the stronger the Association the better and quicker the result.

Yours faithfully,

THE PATIENT CAMEL.

A TOUGH SUM.

"Why, Tommy," said a school teacher to a little boy who had just taken off his shoes and stockings in the school room, "what on earth do you mean by having your feet bare?" "Please, sir," said Tommy, pleadingly, "the book wants to know how many four times five are, and I have not enough fingers, so I have to count my toes."

"MOSSBACK" ON THE ONE MAN JUDGE IN THE GRADING SYSTEM

How any intelligent public can support the fiction that any one man is able to determine the value of our 100,000,000 bushels of wheat is beyond my comprehension.

How long will the people stand for such a doctrine? Is it possible that we are to submit to such unfair treatment for some time to come?

Do you not see that when the Chief Inspector pronounces his judgment and fixes the grade that that settles the price of our grain? The price has been attached to the grade by a gang of special privileged men who are in business to get cheap wheat to make profit—to make DOLLARS AND CENTS.

They themselves have the settling of the price and no one has any say in the matter, even should he wish or make an effort to do so. If you are not a member of the Exchange you will be told you have no business in that very important apartment, that is for the specially privileged, and you, as a farmer, must not tread on "holy ground."

What could be more natural to expect than that the men who hold the key to the situation would play the game to make all the profit possible out of a business that was put in its present monopolistic position for the special purpose of making profits—DOLLARS AND CENTS. They have entrenched themselves so that no power on earth can successfully deal with them while they have control of the grain storage facilities.

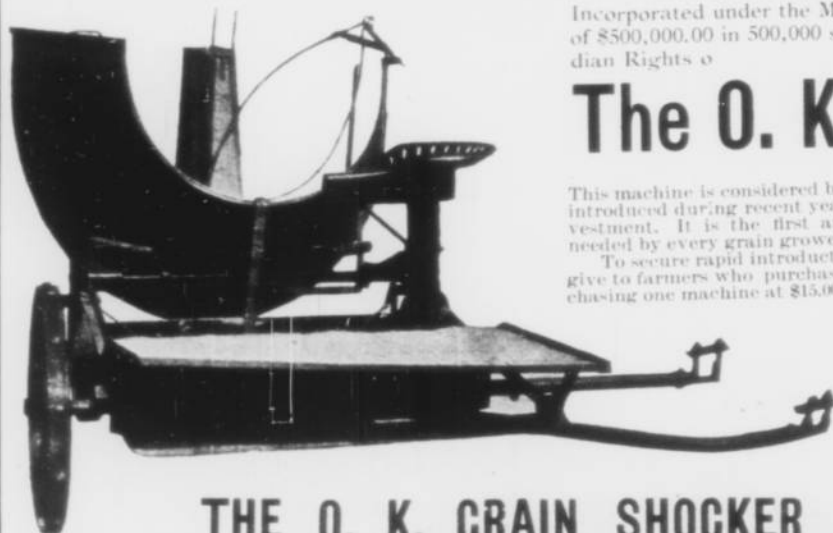
What they think wheat should be is what they quote to the public, and if they think the price too high to-day they will make it lower to-morrow.

You say, How can they do that? Well, they do it in this way:—Four or five members of the Grain Exchange come together at 1.15 of the clock, the close of the market, and one of the number says: "We must drop the price of wheat 2c. for to-morrow. I will sell 5,000 bushels at 2c. less than the quotations of to-day. I will lose \$100.00 and you four will "pony up" even and the loss for the five will be \$20.00 each.

The result—we will buy to-morrow one or 200,000 bushels at a drop of 2c., when as a matter of fact there is no drop in the world's value, making a net gain of from \$20,000 to \$40,000 according to the amount of wheat purchased.

Now, how could you expect any different result when as a matter of fact the only men there who can make a price are the men wanting cheap wheat? Then, do you

THE CANADIAN O.K. GRAIN SHOCKER COMPANY, LIMITED



THE O. K. GRAIN SHOCKER

Incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act, with capital of \$500,000.00 in 500,000 shares of \$1.00 par value, to take over the Canadian Rights of

The O. K. Grain Shocker

This machine is considered by experts one of the most important farm implements introduced during recent years and the stock is sure to prove a most profitable investment. It is the first and only successful mechanical Grain Shocker and is needed by every grain grower.

To secure rapid introduction of the O.K. Grain Shockers, it has been decided to give to farmers who purchase two hundred shares of stock the privilege of purchasing one machine at \$15.00 below retail price. The machine sells for \$65.00 and will more than pay for itself the first year, as has been demonstrated in actual use in many parts of United States and Canada during the last year. Send for prospectus, testimonials and application forms at once, as above offer is limited.

TEMPORARY OFFICE

412 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. G. STEWART, President
G. J. LOVELL, Secretary

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Special Attention Given to Accounts of Farmers.
Interest Paid Quarterly on Savings Bank Accounts

WINNIPEG BRANCH - W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

suppose they would make for "dear" wheat when they all want "cheap" wheat, which means a greater profit?

The point I wish to make is this: that when the Chief Grain Inspector names the grade of your wheat, that means the price, for to all intents and purposes when he names the grade he names the price. Do you not see that when he calls your wheat No. 2 Northern he settles the value of your wheat, and it will be sold for the price paid for No. 2 Northern that day? And we are compelled to take that price; for we have not the privilege of selling our grain at its intrinsic value on a sample market, such as they have in the Minneapolis market.

Now I claim that with the power of grading vested in one man's hands he settles the value of our grain, then is it right that any one man should have the power of passing value on your one or 200,000,000 bushels of grain and compelling you to sell at that value?

Just here is one of the greatest defects of our grading system. Well, you say, what are you going to do about it? I say, give us a sample market where it will be sold on its merits with the grade attached, the same as in Minneapolis, and allow each buyer to buy on sample, and do not prevent him paying the real value by saying he must buy "subject to grade." Then and only then will we be able to get away from setting the price by a gang of specially privileged monopolists that prevent anyone outside of the member, having any say as to what the quotations of to-morrow shall be.

But do not forget this fact—that to make a sample market a success we must take the storage facilities, both interior and terminal, out of the hands of this monstrous combination and place them in the hands of an independent commission where there will be fair dealings to all and special privileges to none. Otherwise so long as they hold the storage they hold the key to the situation, for it is through the storage system of to-day that they are able to get 50 per cent. of the crop at

street prices, which is 5c. to 20c. less than the track price.

So long as they can do that they will be able to cripple any sample market, or any independent movement that would undertake to get for the farmer the value of his product; for is it not apparent to you that if the farmer is to get the value for his grain, we must have a market where all purchasers of grain would be compelled to come to that market and compete against the world's bidders, paying the value that supply and demand warrants; where there will be no manipulation by "specially privileged" individuals, who devote their whole time to the study of how much profit they will be able to make out of the handling of grain.

MOSSBACK.

To Grain Growers

BELL'S COMPENDIUM is an invaluable book that has just been compiled, showing all the grain shipping points on

**The Canadian Pacific Railway, The Canadian Northern Railway
 The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, The Great Northern Railway**

and giving the rate per 100 pounds, also the freight per bushel on Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax.

THE FARMER can instantly find the track value of his car of grain from any point of shipment.

THE COMPENDIUM also includes: Railway Rules for Grain Shipments, Car Numbers and Capacities, Grain Exchange Rules, Interest Tables, Telegraph Rates and other information. A post card addressed to

F. N. BELL

"GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE," WINNIPEG MAN.

will bring a copy of the Compendium to your home for your perusal. Write to-day for it.

A BRAVE SPIRIT

We are coming to understand the tremendous influence of one mind over another, and of the mind over the body, and to see what possibilities are opening up through a more intelligent use of the mind. This knowledge brings with it an unescapable obligation. If it is a man's duty to call in a physician when he is ill, and use every endeavour to make himself whole, it is equally his duty to reinvigorate his body through the use of his mind, and to be, so far as possible, his own physician, or at least to co-operate with his physician. And not only is it a man's duty to cure himself; it is also his duty to reinvigorate society and dissipate the fogs of the world by his serenity, cheerfulness, and courage. Pessimism is a form of disease. It is a miasma which enervates, discourages, and lowers the vitality, precisely as hope and courage invigorate, reinspire, and evoke gallantry of spirit. If the facts of life were a great deal blacker than they are, and human conditions a great deal harder, it would still be the duty of men to crush despair under their feet and to infuse into the air of the time courage, hope and faith.

This is, perhaps, the highest form of help a man can render to his fellows, because it helps them to help themselves. It is far better to put courage into a despondent man than to place money in his hand; to send a man back into the fight because he wants to go, through the reinvigoration of his spirit, than to take him home and make him comfortable. It is far better that a man should give his life heroically than that he should save it pusillanimously. In this time especially, when so many vital problems are to be solved, so many hard conditions confront serious men and women, wher wider knowledge has produced a clearer and deeper consciousness of the sorrow of life, every man and woman ought to carry a brave spirit and make a generous contribution of good cheer to the fund of common feeling. It is no time for the despondent and the despairing. No matter what the danger is, or how black the outlook, despondency and despair have no part to play. Society has no more dangerous enemy in such a time as this than the pessimist who robs it of hope and weakens it when it needs all its strength.

MIRTH IN LIFE

A man who is himself full of benevolence, going out and walking through the day, comes back at night, and marvels that there is so much gold streaked through the rock of human life. He finds what he carries. He is susceptible to that which is strong in himself.

A man who is mirthful will walk by Mr. Sober-side, who never saw a humorous thing, and who wonders that his companion is perpetually cachinnating. The sober man feels and sees nothing of it, but the mirthful man is sensitive to every thing grotesque in nature or among men. Children seem whimsical; actions look ludicrous; men's speeches twine themselves into odd combinations; the mistakes that men commit, and the thousand suggestions and analogies, the likenesses and the contrasts, which are presented to the mind, take on attitudes corresponding to the feeling that is observing them, or show themselves in its light.

Life is full of amusement to an amusing man. Happy is he who has this faculty. It is more blessed than a garment in cold weather. There is nothing that so covers the nerves, there is nothing that so tempers anger and passion, there is nothing that is such a natural cure for discontent, there is nothing that brings men to such a companionable level, and creates such fellowship, as the divine spirit of mirth.

It is despised in the sanctuary, and nearly cast out; though oftentimes it is of God, and leads us back to God, if it is not perverted.

H. W. Beecher

PARALYZING EFFECT OF WORRY

Anxiety, worry and fretting destroy nutrition by ruining the digestion and preventing assimilation of the nutriment in the food. Whatever affects the brain cells, the nutritive centers of the body, affects the health, the life. Worry or anxiety injures certain cells of the brain, often beyond repair. The supply of nerve nutriment is cut off, and all the normal processes of the body are disarranged and disordered while one is troubled or worried or anxious. This is why worry kills.

Nothing is better known to physicians than the fact that people who are always worrying or fretting about their business affairs or their health, like a long-bent bow, lose all elasticity: there is no buoyancy, no spring in their life; their minds have been held so long in this bondage that they refuse to react,—the rebound is gone. The mind becomes, thereafter, mechanical and dead to ordinary suggestion.

There is nothing else, except vice, which is so difficult to remedy as a mind perpetually under the influence of worry and anxious thought.

Physicians tell us that the food remains absolutely undigested, that the gastric juice even is not generated when the mind is oppressed with fear or over-anxiety. All the secretions of the body are affected and all the functions are thrown out of harmony. Without harmony, health is impossible, and, without health, success must be marred or impaired. Perpetual worriers cannot be happy, because they absolutely ruin their minds for enjoyment. They always see clouds; to them there is no sunshine. If any-one should say to them, "It's a pleasant day," they would say, "Yes, but it will probably rain somewhere." They can never quite get their mental sky clear of thunder clouds; they always see a cyclone coming in every cloud; something is going to happen; business is going to the dogs; their health is being impaired; a cancer or consumption is developing in their systems; and they are perfectly sure that things are not going to turn out right.

If they happen to have a little streak of good luck in their business; they look upon it as they would upon a very bright day in winter, calling it a weather breeder, and believing that disaster is ahead of them.

After a while the structure of the entire mind is changed by worries so that it cannot possibly get into a normal condition more than a few minutes at a time. It drops back immediately into its abnormal, worrying condition.

Many a mother with a kindly-intentioned heart, casts perpetual shadows into the young lives about her which are sure to cripple and cramp their careers. She little realizes that it is almost the most unkind and cruel thing she could do to the children, dearer to her than life itself.

The perpetual disputes and bickerings between the father and the mother in a home, the shadow-casting which seems so harmless, perhaps, at the time, will reappear in the after life of the children as great handicaps to success,—as great happiness-killers.

VIRTUOUS FEAR

There is a virtuous fear which is the effect of faith; and there is a vicious fear, which is the product of doubt. The former leads to hope, as relying on God, in Whom we believe; the latter inclines to despair, as not relying on God, in Whom we do not believe. Persons of the one character fear to lose God; persons of the other character fear to find Him.—Pascal.

No picture of life can have any truthfulness that does not admit the odious facts. A man's power is hooped in by necessity, which by many experiments he touches on every side until he learns its arc.

THE MONTH'S CARTOON



THE SAME OLD REPTILE

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Quarterly Meeting of Directors and Auditor's Report for Half-Year
Ending 31st December

GRATIFYING INCREASE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The regular quarterly meeting of the "Grain Growers' Grain Company" was held at the offices of the company on the 5th of January. There were present Messrs. T. A. Crerar (President); E. A. Partridge (Ex-President); J. D. Lennox; D. Railton; M. C. McCuaig; John Spencer; R. Elson; J. Allen; Secy-Treas. D. K. Mills. Mr. John Kennedy (who had been holding a series of meetings in the Swan River district) was prevented from attending the first session of the meeting owing to delay in the train service.

The shareholders' auditor (Mr. W. H. Bewell) submitted his report for the six months ending 31st December. It was of the most gratifying character, and as it deals with so many encouraging features we are glad to present the following synopsis to our readers:

"Since the beginning of its financial year the Company has made rapid progress.

"From the 1st of July until the 31st of December (inclusive) 5215 cars of farmers' grain, representing the total of 5,621,770 bushels were dealt with through the offices of the company, and exporting has been carried on to a considerable extent with satisfactory results.

"My examination of the accounts and of the work done by the several departments shows that the business of the company is being managed efficiently and with due regard to economy.

"Much attention has been given to systematizing and simplifying the work of the office, which, on account of the very large volume of business transacted necessarily falls into several departments. I find that these have been carefully and efficiently conducted under the supervision of the chief officers, and the fullest harmony prevails throughout the management and office staff, all of whom seemingly show much interest in the welfare of the company.

"The commodious offices now occupied by the company and the good office equipment now in use, enables those employed in the office to do more work and better work in a given time than could be done in the past, and yet so great has been the growth of the business that much night work has been required both from the chief officers and many of the office staff. A new adding machine (a great labor and time saving device) has recently been added to the equipment, which will greatly facilitate the work of the office.

CLAIMS PENDING

"A large number of claims for grain shortages, car doors, errors in freight charges, etc., against the railway companies have been sent to our company for attention. The investigation and preparation of these claims for submission to the railway authorities, and the work necessary to follow them up requires much time. These claims are receiving every care, but on account of the great amount of work necessary to handle promptly all the grain offered, it has not been possible to complete and press claims with that dispatch which I think desirable. While fully appreciating the desire and the efforts of the chief officers to conduct the business of the company economically, I am still of the opinion that they would be justified in securing such efficient temporary office help as may enable them to handle without delay all claims submitted, as well as to keep up to its full

strength every other department of business of the company.

"Practically all of the complaints received at the office arise from dissatisfaction with the grade of cars shipped. Much of the wheat this season has had a small percentage of shrunken and immature grain, which is not noticed particularly by the shipper. Peculiarity of color and immature berries bring it short of the grade requirement, even if the sample weighs well over 60 lbs. to the bushel. Nearly all cases of dissatisfaction with grading on the part of the shipper is based on a comparison with what the local elevator buyer at his shipping point, after his grain was shipped, told him it should grade. In some cases the local buyer would perhaps buy a few loads at a grade higher than the farmer received on the car shipped. It can easily be seen that this tends to create dissatisfaction, and the extent to which this policy seems to have been carried by the elevator buyers indicates that a persistent effort is being made to create and foster such dissatisfaction. The officers of the company use their best endeavors on behalf of shippers. They however have not the deciding voice in fixing grade, weight and dockage. This is done by the Government inspector.

THE GUIDE'S PROGRESS

One of the largest items of expenditure is, I find, that of "loans to the Grain Growers' Guide," the organ of the Grain Growers' Association. The good work already done by the "Guide" in disseminating necessary information, is sufficient justification for our company showing an interest in its prosperity. The "Grain Growers' Guide" is evidently well received. That its paid subscribers now reach nearly 6,000, as well as the many letters of approval and inquiry, show not only that it is highly appreciated, but also that with its present rapid rate of increase in subscriptions, it will at an early date become not only self-sustaining, but find itself in a position to repay the loans advanced to it by our company. This seems all the more likely, inasmuch as I am credibly informed there is a probability that the "Guide" may soon become the organ also of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and possibly of the Farmers' Associations of Alberta.

LARGE INCREASE OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has not only had a large increase in its grain business, but the number of its shareholders has also been greatly augmented during the six months under consideration. Since 1st July, 1720 shares of the company's stock have been taken up, making the grand total at 31st December of 4652 shares. This substantial addition to its shareholders shows that the company is becoming widely known and increasingly popular with the farmers of the West.

"A call of 40 per cent. on the stock was recommended by the shareholders at their last annual meeting. This call has been made by the directors and a notice of same (payable before 1st February) was lately sent to the new shareholders. This call, I find, is being promptly responded to and when fully paid the company will have a paid-up capital of over \$80,000. Each shareholder will then have 70 per cent. or \$17.50 paid on each share held and from present indications, the directors expect that the remaining \$7.50 will be paid out of the present year's business.

THE UNITY OF JUSTICE AND HAPPINESS

W. H. BEWELL.

Heat	8255	8227	C.P.R.	7103
ts	1831	1225	C.N.R.	2317
ley	285	245	G.T.P.	179
ix Seed	545	318	Calgary	975
s	2	4	Duluth	344
Total	10918	10019		10918

Total 545

"Mind is the instrument by which man advances, and by which each advance is secured and made the vantage ground for new advances. Within our own times, under our very eyes, that Power which is above all, and in all,

and through all; that Power of which the whole universe is but the manifestation; that Power which maketh all things and without which is not anything made that is made, has increased the bounty which men may enjoy, as truly as though the fertility of nature had been increased. Into the mind of one came the thought that harnessed steam for the service of mankind. To the inner ear of another was whispered the secret that compels the lightning to bear a message around the globe."

What a temptation was there to give the praise to the men who made these discoveries! Not so with Mr. George. He rejoiced in a faith in the perfection and universality of God's laws, and this is why he was able to give a message to the world which will some day prove to be the greatest of material (if it be right to call it material) blessings; for it will in its own time unfold to an awakened consciousness, God's inexhaustible storehouse—a world of comforts for all. "O ye of little faith."

ROTHSCHILD AND SUCCESS

The elder Baron Rothschild had the walls of his bank placarded with the following curious maxims:—Carefully examine every detail of your business. Be prompt in everything. Take time to consider, and then decide quickly. Dare to go forward. Bear troubles patiently. Be brave in the struggle of life. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing. Never tell business lies. Make no useless acquaintances. Never try to appear something more than you are. Pay your debts promptly. Learn how to risk your money at the right moment. Shun strong liquor. Employ your time well. Do not reckon upon chance. Be polite to everybody. Never be discouraged. Then work hard and you will be certain to succeed.

COLLEGE AND MONEY

The first year and a half after leaving school I spent on the farm and in the pinery. Finally I settled down in 1901 and have farmed ever since. The education which I received at the agricultural school has been everything to me. Now I have one hundred and sixty acres of land free from every incumbrance, and fifty shares in the local bank. I have followed diversified farming, as I think that gives better and cleaner crops. Now my sheep barn is one of the finest in this locality, and so is my granary. Both of them I have built myself.—M.B.L.

DISCHARGED FOR CAUSE

Said an old merchant the other day: "I never discharged a man in my life. But I have a score of clerks who discharged themselves."

The young man who enters a store and soon finds himself on the outside with short-term wages in his pocket, and his future altogether behind him so far as that establishment goes, will discover on looking back that he has descended from the store door to the sidewalk by three steps: 1. Indifference; 2. Independence; 3. Insolence.

1. "I guess I'm doing all I'm paid for. I am not going to be a slave for any one." This he thinks, in the quiet and selfish privacy of his own mind.

2. "I am as good as any other man in this store. Nobody is going to boss me about, you bet!" This is usually said over and over again to the other clerks. And what is spoken loudly in the back room or the basement is echoed in a whisper up where the proprietor is.

3. "I am doing as well as the other fellow. If you don't like my work, suppose you get someone in my place." This to the manager, or to the head clerk, or even to the "old man" himself, when disgruntled because of some well-meant admonition.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

DULUTH SHORT LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE THROUGH
FORT FRANCIS

NEW ROUTE THROUGH DULUTH TO AND FROM

EASTERN CANADA

17.10	Leave	WINNIPEG	Arrive	9.25
1.40	"	FORT FRANCIS	"	1.10
5.10	Arrive	VIRGINIA	Leave	21.35
7.30	"	DULUTH	"	19.10

CHOICE OF ROUTES

Through	Fort Frances—Duluth—Chicago (Direct)
"	Fort Frances—Duluth—St. Paul—Chicago
"	Fort Frances—Duluth—Mackinaw
"	Fort Frances—Duluth—Sault Ste. Marie

Solid Through Train—First Class Coaches
Standard First Class Can. Northern Sleeping Cars
Dining Car Service

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM MILLS TO THE
FARMER—CONSUMER

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY OF US

Elkhorn Man
Dec. 12, 1908

Lake Lumber Co
Winnipeg

Dear Sir

*I received a carload of
lumber from you in August
and am pleased to say that it was
very satisfactory both in quality and
prices, being about \$10 dollars a
thousand less than I could get
same kind of lumber for in
Elkhorn at that time*

Yours Very Truly
A. J. Swan

WHY pay a middle man's profit when you can buy from us at
WHOLESALE PRICES? ¶ If you can alone, or in conjunction
with a neighbor, order a car lot, we will send you a delivery of
lumber—DIRECT FROM THE MILLS that will fill every requirement in
your building scheme, and save you THIRTY PER CENT on retail prices.
¶ Now is the time to build or to get CHEAP lumber for future oper-
ations. IT WILL NOT REACH A LOWER POINT. ¶ GET our prices—
delivered at your station. You pay when you have received and
are satisfied with our delivery.

The Lake Lumber Company

WINNIPEG

- MANITOBA

TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Fortieth Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union

We are in receipt of the report of the Fortieth Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, which eloquently reminds us that another milestone has been reached and another magnificent story added to the stately edifice that the co-operators of Great Britain are erecting—an edifice that is already an economic beacon for the slowly awakening world.

While to the philosophic student of human progress, the question of profits in dollars and cents is insignificant in comparison with some other things, it is important, and as a forcible illustration to arrest the attention of a world engrossed in money-getting it is possibly more effective than the achievements that make for moral and mental development and the true happiness of the people. Therefore it is interesting to note the fact that during the past year the number of British co-operators has been

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP NEARLY TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS !

increased by the addition of 101,331 members, making the total membership at present 2,434,085.

The business showed the phenomenal increase for the past business year of £7,783,942, or about \$38,919,710; while the profits were £12,003,341, or over sixty million dollars. The increase over last year was £1,028,346, or about \$5,141,730.

In his inaugural address, Councillor T. W. Allen, president of the congress, laid great stress on the larger stress on the larger aspects of the movement represented by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, thus emphasizing the important point to which Mr. Grey gave his most serious attention in his address of last year.

The ideal of the co-operators is the practical realization of the dream of human brotherhood based on freedom and justice; and the fact that the co-operators are securing to their members the profits that heretofore have gone into the pockets of the exploiters is something that appeals to the common sense and wisdom of all workers who dare and care to think of themselves. In speaking of the financial showing of the past year Mr. Allen observed:

"The figures tabulated for this congress show an unparalleled record in all sections. In our business department we have reached an annual total of £105,717,699. This gigantic business is done on sound democratic principles. Every unit is interested in its success and has a voice in its management. We have now 2,434,085 members, mostly bread-winners and heads of families. Making every allowance we estimate that 8,500,000 persons, or one-fifth of the British population, is being fed and clothed mainly through the medium of our 1,566 registered co-operative societies and their numerous branches. Our share capital—largely the accumulation of bonus on purchases—has reached £32,055,229 and our loan capital totals £9,870,198. For security in the day of depression we have reserve funds amounting to £3,858,346, and to crown all we are distributing profits to our members at the rate of £12,003,341 per year."

ITS ECONOMIC IDEALS.

Something of the economic ideals of this large army of intelligent English workers may be gained from Mr. Allen's observations in the following lines:

"The problem of the workless and breadless presses and must be solved. We dare not leave it unsettled. To do so would betray national insanity. The fiercest cry of our people is not for food, but for work with which to win it, and who dares be deaf to a cry like that? None

will dispute that employment is a permanent factor in the life of any community whose industrial system is based on competition. Such a system, which enfeebles our energy and bemans our nature, heaps up unlimited wealth on the one hand and unemployment on the other, makes civilization a mockery to many. It is not merely that some are unduly rich and others poor, but that the gulf grows ever wider. Between feudal baron and serf there was some social tie, but between the employees and many a limited liability company, whose shareholders are only concerned with profits, there is less reciprocity than between master and slave.

"As co-operators, we proclaim our belief that the 'right to work' is a primary and natural right of man. To the politicians in power we say that, while we agree every trade produces not only its own employment but its own unemployment, and that any measure dealing with the question shall recognize that those who profit by unemployment shall pay for the evils which it entails, we also say it is the immediate duty of the state to see that men are not kept, for any cause, without the work which provides them with the means of living. And to politicians out of power, whose remedy for social woe is tariff reform, we say, 'We do not believe you.' As co-operators we have ever stood for commercial freedom.

BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE.

It is a liberty which, having struggled for and obtained, we mean to keep. We stand for the right of the people to enjoy the blessings of Free Trade already won and to have all other barriers burnt away that hinder free access to the means of subsistence that honest industry offers. No body of men is better able to understand what controlled markets and controlled supplies in the hands of irresponsibles would mean to this country. A movement that has paid £5,000,000 in 'Sugar Tax' can say there are some things they can understand, having hammered them out on the anvil of experience. There must be no chance given for gambling in the food supplies of our people, and to advocate Tariff Reform as a remedy for unemployment is dishonest. Protectionists do not want work for all. Work for all would ruin their profits. Tariff Reform would profit the few but for the many it would be a calamity. If the 'fiscal fright' is to come we shall be on the side of the many, believing that a Free Trade policy is a great constructive program for the development of industry in the interests of the multitude which works and the multitude which buys."

In touching upon the 'educational and social ideals, Mr. Allen observes:

"When a good wage and employment are secured, then the real task of all social reform will begin. Only when man has a sufficiency of daily bread will he realize that man does not live by bread alone. The store and the workshop are but a means to an end. The real end of the material gain is to prepare a way to develop the love for better things, both material and moral. Our business is to get men not in poverty to want—earnestly desire—the higher comforts, the refinements, the mental pleasures of life. This movement cares for our condition; it cares also for our life. It saves us money and gives protection; it also seeks to give us knowledge. Our ideals are themselves the most valuable of all our assets, and it is only by a fond cherishing of these that we shall keep our place in the vanguard of the world. It is no useless expenditure to build up the best ideal—not merely

the ideal of a slight improvement in present conditions, but the ultimate ideal of all—the perfecting of manhood. On this account we rejoice in the revival of educational work now manifest. We are rediscovering that co-operation is a ship and all that board her must belong to the crew. She is no ship for passengers, although some have come on deck and labeled our principles as so much luggage 'not wanted on the voyage.' Our first educational work is with these. We must make them acquainted with the true character of co-operation and the work it seeks to accomplish. A movement that opens its doors to all comers will neglect at its peril the claims of its members to education. Membership no more makes a co-operator than sitting in a library makes a scholar. There must be training. The fact that last year we spent £93,435 on lectures, libraries, scholarships, reading-rooms, festivals, publications, etc., is all to the good and money well spent; but there is room and a demand for enlargement.

MONEY SPENT IN HOUSING ITS MEMBERS.

"In spite of health and housing acts, slumdom reigns. From the beginning co-operators have recognized that without healthy homes we cannot have a healthy people, and that the fulness of the hospital ward would not exist but for the garret. It is all to our credit that we have spent £10,000,000 in housing 50,000 of our members, and our work proceeds. The English Wholesale has set aside £250,000 for immediate use, and distributive societies are active all over the country. The Co-operative Permanent Building Society—one of the special organizations of the movement and a thoroughly democratic institution—is doing excellent work housing the people, and is worthy the support of all societies with capital to invest. So also is the Tenants' Co-partnership movement, which is taking a firm hold of the public, as well as the co-operative mine, to an astonishing degree, and bids fair to be one of the most effective instruments for dealing with the most perplexing question of our time. . . . The success of 'First Garden City,' at Letchworth, has opened up a new vista for the co-operator and the nation. Such movements are bringing back that love of home and fatherland which is fast disappearing, and the way has been opened for forming an entirely co-operative garden city and co-operative garden suburbs. We learn with unmixed pleasure that the C.W.S. directors are favorable to removing their factories into the country, and other productive societies may be like minded. At least the matter has been broght within the realm of discussion, even if the initial difficulty has not been overcome. In Mr. Rogers' phrase, 'A movement which in itself is a step toward economic order, with its vast resources, its unique and closely knit organization, its centralized experience and accumulated knowledge of industrial possibilities, could plan and carry out the creation of a co-operative city and community' with a success that would be at once an example and a model.

HONORABLE WEALTH AND THE OTHER.

"Since civilization began, wealth has been sought in two main directions. There is the wealth that can be made possible for all who are industrious, moral and economical, which comes from fruitful field cultivated in peace, from flocks and herds and orchards, and from legitimate commerce; and there is the wealth from unjust sources connected with cruelty, selfishness and crime, the wealth which is unblest and breeds oppression of the poor—the garnering of conquered cities, the spoils of vanquished nations. The latter source has had its day, and every lover of humanity will rejoice that our swords are being turned into spades and plowshares for the purpose of tilling the soil."

This message voices the spirit of twentieth century civilization. It is something that should be carefully considered by every earnest-minded American.

At the English congress was a greater number of dele-

gates from Continental Europe than at any previous congress. Indeed, the cause of co-operation is making splendid progress in many lands of Continental Europe.

CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

In a very thoughtful paper delivered by the distinguished Swiss economist, Dr. Hans Muller, before the Fortieth Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, the rapid and healthy growth of co-operation on the continent of Europe was forcibly dwelt upon.

Dr. Muller showed that in Denmark in 1896 there were but 310 co-operative societies, but this number had risen in 1896 to more than 1,200 such societies.

In Sweden, from 1897 to 1906 not less than 3,162 co-operative societies of different kinds were registered; while during the past seven years more than 1,016 co-operative societies have been formed in Finland.

In Roumania there are to-day more than 2,000 credit associations among the peasants who ten years ago were almost unacquainted with co-operative institutions.

In Hungary there were probably not more than 20 stores in 1908, but to-day there are more than 800 societies in the co-operative federation and 1,653 credit associations.

In Switzerland from 1900 to 1907, 2,138 co-operative societies have been founded.

In Holland more than 9 thousand new co-operative societies have been formed since 1897.

In Germany, at the end of 1906, there were 25,714 co-operative societies of different kinds.

Dr. Muller, after making some observations in regard to the remarkable growth in recent years of the co-operative movement in Europe, adds:

"But not only the number of societies is increasing, there is a strong tendency manifested towards federation. In nearly every country several important unions are to be found, which very often are federated again. The most remarkable federation in this respect is certainly the German Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, having its headquarters in Darmstadt, and consisting of 41 unions, containing 17,500 societies, uniting nearly one and one-half millions of agriculturists, among whom are small peasants and great landlords."

Mr. Nuwud, arriving home late, encounters the housemaid returning from her "day-out."

"Why, Jane," he says, "this is a nice time of night to come home!"

"Yes, sir," replies Jane, "What would missus say to us if she knew?"

Wanted for Old Country Buyers

Highly Improved Farms of not less than 320 acres, with photographs of buildings. In mailing particulars, please give correct legal description, also details of improvements, material used in construction, dimensions of buildings, fences, acreage under cultivation, price, terms, encumbrance etc. Photographs will not be returned.

Agreements and mortgages showing a good margin of security purchased at the usual rate of discount. Securities arranged on the crop payment plan will not be considered.

City Property to Exchange for Farm Lands

Farmers wishing to purchase or sell City property should communicate at once with

WILLIAM GRASSIE

54 Atkins Building, 221 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, CANADA
Phone 5327. P. O. Box 645.

MILLERS AND THE TARIFF

The Northwestern Miller is theoretically a believer in absolute free trade. It is sure that, if this principle could be universally established throughout the world, millers would be immensely benefited. It is certain that American millers, speaking of the millers on both sides of the line as such, would gain immensely and is almost as confident that millers elsewhere would generally profit. Beyond all question bread eaters would be helped if the world's markets were universally open and untaxed so far as wheat and flour were concerned.

While in favor of free trade as a principle, it has business sense enough to realize that it would mean ruin for a country which has been protective to suddenly change to free trade, and it understands the difficulty of gradually reducing tariffs when there exists a pressure on the part of protected industries to maintain them. The argument against a disturbance of trade conditions is always powerful, and there is some sense and justice back of it.

The people of the United States have expressed themselves rather emphatically in favor of tariff revision, and they have wisely enough committed the task of revision to the Republican party which is pledged to undertake it. This does not mean a revision upward, but downward, and it is supposed that the party in power will carry out its promise in such a manner as to least disturb business conditions and at the same time accomplish the desired results. It may be a delicate and difficult task, but, nevertheless, the recently elected administration has solemnly pledged itself to undertake it.

Heretofore revisions of this kind have been somewhat farcical and it is possible that this attempt may be the same, nevertheless it behooves the millers of this country to take an interest in the matter, not that they need direct protection, but that, in the readjustment of the tariff, some consideration be given to the duties on articles imported from countries which are disposed to buy American flour.

Beyond this, the paramount consideration for millers to have in mind is the adoption of a regulation that will permit them to compete with the millers of other countries in foreign markets on a favorable basis. This can be best conserved by the admission of foreign wheats, to be ground into flour for export only, without the payment of the present prohibitory duty or the observance of rules that are practically impossible.

Across the boundary line is an immense and developing wheat area, which but for the tariff would find its outlet to the bread consuming world through the United States. Under existing conditions it would not be fair to the American farmer, who stands for protection on everything he buys or uses, to allow this grain to enter this country free. No one expects or demands this.

It is quite possible and entirely feasible, however, to admit this wheat free of duty on condition that the product made from it or its equivalent shall be exported. This is in harmony with the principles already established and is in fact in accordance with the existing law. It has been made impossible by reason of the burdensome and arduous conditions imposed by treasury regulations. These are so construed that the miller who attempts to mill foreign wheat in bond finds his profit in the transaction entirely eaten up by expenses, so that the net result is loss instead of gain.

By freely permitting millers to import foreign grain and export the equivalent of the flour made from it, without expensive and impossible conditions, would not only enable milling but many other interests to profit, without in the slightest degree harming the American grain grower.

An enlightened and broad-minded view of this matter will show the following to be true. If millers were able

to grind this wheat and export the flour made from it—

1. The Canadian wheat grower would be benefited by finding a ready market for his product. This should be considered even by Americans, since the whole wide world is interested in enlarging its supply of breadstuffs, wherever grown. This is a vital question far more important to the world's welfare than any question of tariffs or individual protection. The world must encourage grain growing in order to insure the future of its bread supply, and what would help Canada would help other countries as well.

2. The American railway would be benefited by the haul of wheat from the field to the mill and the flour from the mill to the seaboard.

3. The ocean carrier would be benefited by the transportation of the flour across the ocean.

4. The grain buyer and seller would be benefited by having the purchase and sale of this wheat.

5. The American miller would be benefited by the increase in his export sales, the added efficiency of his plant and the more economical and extended operation of all the forces at his command.

6. American labor, including the operative miller and the clerical force, would be benefited by securing more and steadier occupation.

7. The American banker would be benefited by securing the handling of the additional foreign exchange.

8. The nation as a whole would increase the balance of trade in its favor by the added amount of this export business.

9. Finally the American farmer would be benefited, as follows: (a) by securing feed for his stock at a less price; (b) by enabling the miller to revive his export trade and thereby supplement the trade thus secured by the use of Canadian wheat with larger exportations of flour made from American wheat; (c) by enabling the miller to use a mixture of Canadian and American wheat in producing export flour, every bushel of strong Canadian wheat carrying its proportion of wheat grown in America.

Against this argument can only be adduced the stubborn and short-sighted one that American millers can grind American wheat if they want to secure export trade. It is shown that American millers do not have nor can they get this export trade unless they can have access to Canadian wheat; therefore the trade they would secure by this admission would not be the trade they now have but additional business which would supplement the other and in actual practice greatly increase it.

And this can be arranged simply and satisfactorily by an adjustment of treasury regulations to fit the needs of the case, giving the utmost protection to the American farmer and at the same time enabling the miller to secure a trade which he does not now possess and to further increase his export of flour made from American wheat.

The principal interest of the American millers in this tariff revision should be in securing some sort of arrangement from the government giving them the advantage of an opportunity which now exists to immensely increase their business and to benefit a large number of interests without the slightest prejudice to the interests of the American grain grower.

WASTED ENERGY

Remember that "the mill will never grind with the water that has passed." You start out in life with a certain amount of energy; you can use it for farming, teaching, practicing law or medicine, or selling goods. If however, you allow a multitude of little leaks in your reservoir to drain off your supply, you will be surprised at the small amount of water which runs over the wheel to turn life's machinery,—to actually do life's work.

CO-OPERATION: ITS POSITION AND METHODS

AS ESTABLISHED IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Paper Read to the Harris (Sask.) and District Grain Growers' Association

(By J. M. Fidler).

The following valuable paper was contributed recently to a meeting of the Harris and District Grain Growers' Association. We strongly commend it to the serious thought of our readers, no less for its intrinsic economic value than as an example of the educational and exceedingly practical purposes to which those meetings might be devoted.—Ed.

The word co-operation, as we generally understand it in these days, denotes specially the system of co-operating in the production or provision of goods for the common benefit.

My remarks in this paper will deal more with the phase of the movement which has been organized in the interest of consumers, rather than that of the productive phase. If we would trace this phase of the movement to its origin, we must travel back to the year 1844, a period than which none has left a more sorrowful record upon our national annals.

The wide and extensive introduction of machinery into the principal industries had displaced manual labor to a large extent, and substituted that of women and children as being cheaper and more easily manipulated. We must remember that at this critical period there was neither a vigorous trades union on the one hand nor an enlightened public opinion on the other to curb the cupidity of the eager profit-seeking capitalist. Unemployment, that grim product of our industrial organization which haunts society still, turned willing workers into idle loafers, and filled them with a bitter hatred of the harmless instruments of production which meant progress to the nation but dire ruin to them. Working men had not yet learnt that to destroy a machine because it rendered their heavy and monotonous toil unnecessary or less repulsive was folly, but to seek to acquire it and work it in the interests of their own class, was supreme wisdom; they learnt this lesson later. The misery induced by these economic changes was intensified by the deplorable effects of the Corn Laws, which raised artificially the price of bread at a time when the working classes were least able to pay it; the bitter memories which cluster round this dark period in the history of the British Isles have rightfully earned for it the grim title of the "hungry forties."

In this year 1844 a few weavers in the town of Rochdale, deeply impressed by the necessity of adopting some means of improving their wretched condition, conceived it possible to establish a society for the supply of commodities to the members, charging current prices, and after defraying expenses and paying wholesale charges, return the surplus to the members as a dividend, based upon the purchases each had made from the society, thus returning to each of them that proportion of the profits upon cost which had been paid in the price charged. By the aid of a small capital, accumulated in weekly payments of a few pence, the projected society was organized and named the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, and at the same time the foundation was laid of that imposing Co-operative superstructure which has grown so amazingly and is still developing in the old country.

This Rochdale society which started with 17 members, has now 15,000 members and does a trade annually of over \$1,600,000, a truly wonderful advancement. From that year onward other societies were formed with the same object in view, especially in the northern counties of England, and as time went on and the principles underlying the movement became better understood, the task

of carrying on these societies became easier, and to-day they stand a remarkable object lesson of what can be done by combination of the workers of the land. For a period of 28 years before coming out to this country, I was privileged to act as secretary and accountant to one of these societies which was formed in 1859 in a small town of under 3000 inhabitants. When I made out my first balance sheet for this society in 1879 the membership was 423 and the sales amounted to \$60,000 per annum, but in my last sheet I was enabled to return 1428 members with an annual turnover of \$209,380, a most satisfactory increase in this little town, which still only numbers 3,500 inhabitants and whose members are mainly agriculturists and iron ore miners. As a rule these societies commence business in a small way and supply only the more necessary articles of life to their members, such as flour, sugar, tea, potatoes, etc., with a few draperies, but as time advances and the membership and trade increases, they add to their stock almost every article or commodity required in an ordinary household, until at the present day you can in any large store purchase everything you require in a household, both necessities and luxuries.

It would take too long a time, even if I were able, to follow in detail this remarkable movement or seek to trace its development from that humble commencement in 1844 until now: that history has in it all the monotony of a steady unfaltering progress. At the last co-operative congress held at Newport, Monmouthshire, in June last, the figures tabulated for that meeting showed an unparalleled record in all sections.

A STUPENDOUS AGGREGATE

The aggregate sales of the societies in the British Isles for 1907 reached the enormous total of \$528,588,435. This gigantic business is done on sound democratic principles. Every unit has an interest in its success and has a voice in its management. These societies have 2,434,085 members, mostly bread winners and heads of families. Making every allowance, it is estimated that 8,500,000 persons, or one-fifth of the British population, is being fed and clothed mainly through the medium of the 1566 registered Co-operative societies and their numerous branches.

The share capital—largely the accumulation of bonus on purchases—has reached \$160,276,145, and the loan capital totals \$49,350,990. For security in the day of depression they have reserve funds amounting to \$19,291,730, and to crown all, they are distributing profits to the members at the rate of \$60,016,705 per year. As mere figures this is magnificent. But it is when we analyze their deeper meaning that we approximate their significance. \$60,016,705 per annum added to the workers' wages as a result of mutual effort; \$25 per year added to the income of 2,434,085 families—why only the toiler knows what it implies.

It will be readily understood that as societies began to multiply and the co-operative community began to grow, the need for another step in co-operative organization soon made itself felt. Admirably adapted as the store has proved to accomplish the purpose for which it was created, the sphere of its usefulness is necessarily limited; its mission ends when it has successfully catered for the individual needs of its members. A new and more powerful organization was needed in order to focus and cater for the greater and more complicated needs of the

stores themselves—to act as a reservoir into which the scattered rivulets of co-operative capital might flow and be employed in the task of collecting, importing and producing commodities in the vast quantities required by the co-operative community as a whole.

This growing need culminated in 1863 and led to the formation of the English Wholesale Society, followed in 1868 by that of the Scottish. These enormous federations, operating in England and Scotland respectively, have become the bankers, wholesale merchants, and to a very large extent the manufacturers for the co-operative community. Reading from their balance sheets for 1906 we find that they command a joint capital, including shares, loans and reserves, of \$39,538,185. Their sales in 1906 amounted to \$148,251,085, of which they manufactured in their own works goods to the value of \$32,337,785. If it were necessary or within my power that I should describe in detail these enormous organizations, the many enterprises in which they are jointly or severally engaged, their financial arrangements, the many features which are common to both as well as those in which they differ, I should require a much longer time than is available to-day. It is almost impossible to realize—indeed co-operators themselves have not yet realized—the vast endowment of power which these organizations have brought to their movement; their formation may be regarded as the final crowning of the co-operative edifice. It has placed the co-operative community in a position of assured safety and independence; their enormous command of capital, their vast purchasing power, enable them not only to commence the manufacture of any article for which an adequate demand has been organized by the stores, but give them also a ready access to and a commanding position in the best markets for those commodities which it is still necessary to purchase. In this connection it is of interest to note that the English wholesale society's trade DIRECT with colonial and foreign countries during the past half year reached a total of \$16,231,140, of which sum the United States of America received \$2,837,880 and the Dominion of Canada \$388,260.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Well regulated societies in the midst of their success do not forget the educational aspect of the movement; this we know from the fact that during 1907 the sum of \$467,175 was expended on lectures, libraries, scholarships, reading rooms, literature, etc. Charitable institutions, infirmaries and hospitals also are not forgotten, and large sums are devoted annually to the support of these institutions. The donations given to these objects by the C.W.S. last year reached the total of \$36,675. I may have somewhat wearied you with the quotation of so many figures, but I think that you will admit that this faint record of what the workers of the British Isles have done in connection with these societies has been simply marvellous. The object for which this paper was written would not be met if I did not, at any rate briefly, touch upon the method of working these societies. In the infancy of the movement the societies had very humble beginnings, a few men would meet and discuss the condition of themselves and neighbors in reference to the purchasing of the necessary commodities required for a household, and as it was imperative that they make their wages go as far as possible, they after much deliberating as to ways and means would decide to subscribe a small sum each per week until they had a few pounds or dollars in hand, then they would purchase at as near wholesale prices as possible, say a 20 stone sack of flour, three or four hundredweight of sugar, a chest of tea, etc. When these were procured and stored in a room or even in a stable or blacksmith's shop used by one of themselves, they would be retailed out in stones or pounds at probably current prices, or perhaps a trifle less, and at a stated period, generally each quarter of a year, a balance sheet

would be made out, showing the profit accruing on the transactions, which profit would be divided amongst the company in proportion to the purchases of each member. At the beginning the profits were invariably left in the common pool, each member being credited with the amount due to him, and thus a share capital fund was built up and they were enabled to extend their operations and deal in a more general lot of goods.

THEIR OWN SALESMEN

A committee numbering from 6 to 12 would be appointed, the members of which made it their duty to attend of an evening at the place used as the store and take their turn at dispensing the goods on sale. During the day when at work or opportunity offered, they would discuss the matter with their comrades and fellow workmen with a view of inducing others to join their ranks. All this preliminary and propaganda work was done without fee or reward, except the approval of their conscience in the fact that they were doing their best to ameliorate the more or less wretched condition of their fellows, so far as the procuration of the necessaries of life went. As time passed on and trade and members increased, the committee would be under the necessity of somewhat altering the conditions governing the business. A small building would probably be taken on a lease; a few alterations to meet the changed conditions made and a permanent salesman appointed. This salesman would have to devote the whole of his time to the work and thus be entitled to a wage for his services, the little shop being now open for business each day. The varieties and quantities of goods offered for sale were gradually increased and more business naturally resulted. The members were called together at the end of each three months to receive an account of the business done and to hear how the young society was progressing financially. At first a written balance sheet would suffice, but in time printed ones were issued, each member being entitled to a copy. According to British law, these societies have to be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the government of the United Kingdom being very particular that all societies or companies ostensibly working for the benefit of the workers of the nation should be under such supervision as would as far as possible prevent any misappropriation of the funds so laboriously collected, and each year a certified return showing the financial position of the society has to be sent to the registrar of Industrial Societies.

Trade developments rendered necessary still further extension, and generally this was in the direction of purchasing ground and erecting suitable buildings thereon, the cost of which being met by the invested share capital, the value of such buildings being entered in the balance sheet as an asset and gradually written off by depreciating at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum charged to profits. Most societies deliver goods to the members' houses, using horses, carts, lorries and vans for that purpose. Horses, carts, etc., are usually depreciated at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which rate in ten years would wipe out the values of such horses, etc., from the accounts but still leaving the animals or vehicles more or less available for work.

Scores of societies have hundreds, nay thousands, of dollars worth of plant or fixed stock the cost of which has been met by depreciation, thus showing the wonderful financial position of the movement when properly worked. During the gradual extension of business, it can easily be understood that more salesmen would be required to dispense the goods offered for sale; different departments would be formed, each under separate heading—groceries and provisions in one department, draperies and clothing in another, boots and shoes in a third, hardware and earthenware in a fourth, dressmaking and millinery in another, butcher meat in a sixth, and so on.

general manager would be appointed to exercise a general supervision over all departments and who was responsible to the committee. By this time the book-keeping and office work was of such a nature that a permanent secretary and accountant was necessary, whose duties lay in keeping the accounts of the society according to law, in attending the committee meetings and taking down the minutes and acting as advisers to the board on questions appertaining to his office. The management committee, subject to the rules, act as head of the whole society and are elected annually by the members. Sub-committees are generally formed from the main body, each sub-committee having its own duties such as looking after the various departments, visiting them at least once a week and seeing that all was going on satisfactorily. Another lot would act as finance committee and another as works committee, looking after necessary repairs and alterations. The management committee meet at least once a week and receive reports from the various sub-committees, also from the general manager, and transact any business that may be necessary for the good of the society. Quarterly meetings of the members are held at which the committee minutes are read and confirmed or otherwise, the accounts presented, dividends declared, etc., and at the annual meeting the management committee, auditors, scrutineers, etc., are elected, and so on year by year.

I am not sure whether in the foregoing I have come up to your expectations and whether my remarks will help you any in the object of the particular association in which you are interested, but I trust that you will have at least a short discussion on the matter. I am not sufficiently conversant with Canadian life to judge whether similar societies would be successful in this country. One thing is necessary, and that is loyalty to the store and to the committee. A good deal of—spade work shall I say?—would be required, and someone would have to work without any expectancy of remuneration until the society was firmly established, then if a person is devoting time to the interests of the members in an official capacity it is only fair that he should be paid for his services. One thing has struck me forcibly since coming on to the prairie, that is the proneness to assume that if a man is placed into a responsible position he takes advantage of his opportunities to "feather his own nest" as the saying goes. Politically this is much in evidence, each party charging the other with what you call "graft."

EVERY MAN ABOVE SUSPICION.

This mistrust of each other will not make for a successful society or association. There must be confidence between man and man, between colleagues, between committee and officials. Exercise fair supervision as regards auditing the accounts and seeing that all is correct, but do not assume that because one man has failed in his trust that all are the same. I know from personal experience that hundreds of individuals labor earnestly in movements of philanthropy, temperance and social questions solely for the good of their fellow man without the slightest expectation of any reward except the well done of the Master. It is a good thing to have an ideal, and if we keep working up to our ideal, although we may never reach it our labors will result in good being done both to ourselves and our country.

J. M. FIDLER.

ONE FOR OURSELVES

The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has just started its existence by a monthly magazine of sixty pages. It is splendidly printed and the articles are much above the average. A sample copy can be seen at this office. The price of the Guide and Independent has been arranged at \$1.00 until January 1st, 1910. Before that time elapses the Guide will be issued weekly.—Stettler Independent.

ORGANISM AND CO-OPERATION

(From the "Toronto Sun.")

"Organization" and "co-operation." These are the two words that are heard everywhere to-day when farmers' interests are under consideration.

In the Western Provinces all the leaders in Provincial and local farmers' organizations are keeping constantly to the front the idea of a national federation to represent the agricultural interest of all Canada. The same scheme is being kept constantly in mind by those active in the work of the Grange in this Province. This general idea also found expression in the address of the President of the Experimental Union. It was urged again in the address of President Brodie at the convention of this week.

"For years," said President Brodie, "all farmers have realized that their greatest need is co-operation and union. There have been several attempts to organize, and possibly the Grange has done about as much towards union as any other organization. However, it appears to me, farmers must organize on broader lines of the Grange, Experimental Union, Farmers' Institutes, than have yet been effected. Let there be a grand union Live Stock and Dairy Associations, Vegetable, Fruit, Poultry, and Bee-Keeping Associations and all other agricultural organizations, and in this great farmers' council let us discuss a scheme for a gigantic Farmers' Union with co-operation as the basis. It is co-operation, or be trampled upon. All other callings are joined in unions to protect themselves, while we day in and day out plod to feed those who use their brains to get our money. Is the farm home worth protecting? Are agricultural interests worth protecting? If so rally round the Co-Operation Flag. Let the College teach it, let the union proclaim it, let the Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock, and Dairy Meetings, and agricultural organizations shout for co-operation and union, and we will have it. Then and not until then will farmers be fully represented in our Parliaments and exercise their proper influence on all those great questions which affect our country's welfare."

CO-OPERATION ALONG BUSINESS LINES.

The subject of co-operation was again brought up in an address by W. L. Smith on "The Value and Scope of Co-operative Associations in Ontario."

The speaker after referring to what co-operative organization had done for Norfolk County and Niagara district fruit-growers, urged that the same method be applied to other lines as well.

"In South western Ontario corn is largely grown for sale," the speaker said, "while in middle and Eastern Ontario corn is largely bought for feed. Why should there not be co-operative selling organizations in Kent and Essex through which sales could be made in car lots to co-operative buying organizations in the counties of Ontario and Wellington? Why, indeed, should those who are associated in co-operative apple-growing, and who are also largely engaged in the winter feeding of cattle as well, not buy their feed in this way? In the Western Provinces again, there are large quantities of coarse and inferior grain to be disposed of every year. At present the only profit in handling this feed goes to the middleman and carrier. Why should not the grain growers of the West have their own organization through which to sell direct to a co-operative association of feeders in this Province, and thus leave to be divided between the producer and consumer a profit which now goes to the middleman who stands between them?"

Co-operation could, it was said, be applied as well to the handling of the Kent bean crop, to the disposal of onions grown in those sections in which onion-growing is a specialty, and also to the production of large quantities of eggs and poultry of uniform grade. Still greater

advantages would follow the development of a system under which there would be co-operative buying organizations, composed of city consumers, to purchase direct from co-operative producing organizations outside the cities. In the United Kingdom there are great co-operative stores through which artisans and laborers buy their supplies at regular prices, and receive the profits as bonuses at the end of stated periods. These stores in 1906 did a business of \$300,000,000, and made profits of close on ten millions. At present many commodities cost city consumers double the price which the producer receives for them. By bringing the two parties into direct relationship much of that waste should go to reduce the cost of living on the one hand and to increase profits on the other.

TWO THINGS CO-OPERATION WILL DO.

"Two things co-operation ought to bring about," said Elmer Lick, in discussing this same general question; "these are better quality and greater quantity and more economy at the marketing end. This is what has been secured in the case of apple production, and I believe as good or even better results can be obtained along the line of poultry production. Mistakes will be made at the beginning of this movement, but if we have the wisdom to learn from these we will in the end, through co-operation, make this an even better country to live in than it is now."

PRACTICAL RESULTS IN KENT.

The best contribution made to the discussion was that tendered by J. O. Laird, vice-president of the Union. Mr. Laird is a student at the O.A.C., but his home is in Kent, and he told the most surprising story of what has been accomplished through co-operation in his county.

"Some few years ago," said Mr. Laird, "the farmers of our section of Kent were being paid a very much lower price for their beans than was being paid in Chatham, and for grain the prices were a long way below that ruling in London. A co-operative association was formed with an authorized capital of \$35,000 and \$14,000 paid in. The co-operatives erected a building through which arrangements were made for handling produce in a co-operative way. That was five years ago. In the year ending the 1st of August last the association handled 60,000 bushels of beans, 135,000 of barley, 149,000 of oats, and 70,000 bushels of wheat. That was a total of over 400,000 bushels. The figures represent the average volume of trade carried on in the last five years. On the average farmers have obtained for the grain and beans so handled at least six cents a bushel more than they would have obtained without co-operation. That is equal to \$24,000 a year. This means that in the five years they are, with an investment of \$14,000, \$120,000 further ahead than they otherwise would have been. That is not all. As an additional result a private firm of grain dealers has been compelled to pay the same price in the same neighborhood, and as this firm has handled as much produce as the co-operative association has done, the farmers in that section are really over \$40,000 a year to the good as a result of the organization of the co-operative company."

CARRYING CHARGES, TOO.

Professor Dean said that co-operation had been applied to dairying in a larger way than in any other line of industry. "What it has done in dairying," said Professor Dean, "it may be made to do in other lines. The agricultural industry is lamentably weak in the selling line, and this weakness may be overcome by co-operation. Another thing required is a reduction in rates for the carrying charges on farm produce. The College Dairy pays 35 cents for carrying 24 pounds of butter to Toronto, or more than double the rate charged on English rails. In England the railways publish and distribute in London the names and addresses of farmers along

their lines who have truck to sell and people in London buy small articles of farm produce direct from these farmers, eight cents covering the cost of sending from the farm to the consumer's door a small parcel."

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Editor, "Guide",

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

"The wealth produced by your sturdy blows

To the hands of the one forever flows."

The idea expressed in the above couplet seems to be the prevailing idea at the present time. Nearly every body wants to become rich, but they want to attain their ends at the expense of the labor of others, and, if I read the signs aright, the object of the Grain Growers' Association is to prevent any person taking or getting what his own industry does not entitle him to. "An injustice to one is an injury to all," is a great underlying truth.

In years gone by we had the Grangers, the Patrons of Industry, and theirs was a similar object, to help bring about those conditions that enable each to reap in proportion to his own sowing and not in proportion to the sowing of others. But these organizations failed. Why? Because the promoters of them did not understand and did not study the underlying problems of the day. "The people perish for lack of knowledge" is the old adage which explains why they failed.

Now let there be no mistake. The Grain Growers' must understand the Economic problems of the age in order to band together and act intelligently. They must know before they can do. Knowledge must precede action. The time for chance work has gone by.

Most heartily do I commend Mr. Partridge's article in the December issue. Every Grain Grower should read, re-read and read again that article. He suggests several subjects for discussion at meetings of subordinate associations, among them the following:—"Which is the most equitable form of taxation; direct tax, single tax, excise, import duties, export duties, or a combination of these with income tax, graduated inheritance tax?"

Now it is simply surprising the density of ignorance among people on the subject of taxation, and yet that subject is one that we meet at every turn. In fact that broad question embraces nearly all the others asked in his article. Hence, in order to encourage readers to look into this subject and discuss it intelligently, at their meetings, I hereby offer to send free, a copy "The Single Tax Catechism" to all who write for it enclosing six cents in stamps to pay postage. The Catechism contains fifty questions and answers, the questions usually asked about the effect of this, that or the other tax, and should be thoroughly understood by every reader.

Bear in mind that taxation is a wonderful power. William Pitt, the noted British Statesman, used to say: "By means of a certain kind of taxation we can take the last rag off the people's back, and the last crust out of their mouths and they will not know what is robbing them." In view of this statement, by so eminent an authority, is it not up to every Grain Grower to thoroughly understand this matter of taxation? "Knowledge is power." The time to send for the catechism and get informed is now.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Dec. 26th. 1908.

No better description of prayer can be found than in Macdonald's words about old Janet in "Sir Gibbie": "She never said she prayed; she held the gate open." For the deepest prayer is not found in our words to God; it is rather the keeping the soul open to Him that He may speak to us.

GERMANY'S PROTEST

Protests against the lack of uniformity in American grain inspection are made by the German exchanges, which complain that there are disparities in the grain delivered. Notwithstanding the recent investigation conducted by the American Department of Agriculture, it is charged that it is no better now than before. The practices carried on under the present system are characterized as "an unscrupulous exploitation of the European markets."

The Vossische Zeitung, an authority in commercial circles to-day declares that there is small prospect that the campaigns will provide for a uniform system of grading and inspection, as President Roosevelt has recommended. It urges the German importers to unite to take such drastic measures as are needed to make the Americans place all grain dealings under government control.

TERMINALS IN CHICAGO

We clip the following from our American exchanges of a recent date in reference to terminal elevators in Chicago.—Ed.

Elevator proprietors have been notified by the state grain register that no warehouse receipts for grain in special bins and owned by the proprietor of the elevator in which the grain is stored will be registered. The registrar was acting on instructions from the state railway and warehouse commissioners, who in turn were acting on an opinion from Attorney-General Stead. The latter in response to a request for a ruling on the subject sent the following to Chairman W. H. Boys of the state railroad and warehouse commission: "I am of the opinion that it is unlawful for the owner, lessee or proprietor of public warehouses of class A to store his own grain in his own warehouse in a separate bin and issue certificates or warehouse receipts therefor." The action was a complete surprise to the trade, as the reverse of this ruling has been practiced ever since the famous Tuley decision of several years ago. It was plain from the request made by the railway and warehouse commissioners of the attorney-general that the commission had been prodded, presumably by the Greeley-Hill agitators, who were evidently planning a new move toward the revival of the old elevator controversy. None of the officials of the Board of Trade knew anything of the matter until the order was issued. The railway and warehouse commissioners went out on their annual tour of the railways of the state early yesterday morning. Legal advisers of the elevator people are now at work on the former decisions covering the matter. **ELEVATOR INTERESTS WILL BE SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR BUSINESS IF THE ORDER STANDS AS ISSUED, AND SOME MAY BE FORCED TO OPERATE AS PRIVATE WAREHOUSES.**—Record-Herald.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSEMEN CANNOT OWN GRAIN IN SPECIAL BINS OR IN ANY KIND OF BIN IN THEIR OWN ELEVATORS, BUT CAN HOLD IT IN OTHER PEOPLE'S ELEVATORS. This ruling was made by the Illinois railroad and warehouse commissioners at their meeting here Thursday. They have instructed the registrar of warehouse receipts not to register receipts of grain in special bins in public elevators where the grain is supposed to be owned by the elevator men. Application to have receipts registered for corn in special bins have been refused the past two days by the registration department. Elevator people have said nothing about it, and very few in the trade knew of the new ruling yesterday. Only a few of the elevator men were informed of it, and most of them said last night that they were surprised.

The warehouse commissioners based their action on the opinion furnished them by Attorney-General Stead,

who said that **PUBLIC WAREHOUSES CANNOT STORE GRAIN OWNED BY THEM IN THEIR HOUSES, WHETHER IN SPECIAL OR IN OTHER BINS, AND HAVE RECEIPTS ISSUED, SUCH ACTION BEING UNLAWFUL FOR THE OWNERS, proprietors or lessees of public warehouses.** All but about 275,000 bushels of the 3,584,000 bushel contract wheat in Chicago is in special bins. It is largely owned by the Armour Grain company, or the Armour Elevator company. Elevator men have for nearly a year, acted on the advice of attorneys, who have claimed that there was nothing in the warehouse law or in the decisions interpreting it which prevented them from using the surplus storage room in their public houses for storing their own grain in special bins. They claim that the Tuley decision permitted this, and they have seen nothing unlawful in it. The Board of Trade, in their agreement with the elevator people made last year, permitted the special binning of grain by the public warehouse men. What effect it will have on future action elevator men were not disposed to say last night. One elevator man said that possibly it might induce several to go out of the public warehouse business. Another said it was a case for the attorneys to fight out, and that it would probably land in the courts. The Board of Trade is not a party to the present trouble, it being one between the warehouse commissioners and the warehousemen.—Inter Ocean.

THE G. T. P.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, who ought to know what he is talking about, predicts that the Grand Trunk Pacific will be completed from ocean to ocean by December, 1911, and the Toronto Globe makes the following comments thereon: "The prospect of another railway system across the continent in three years is equal to the prospect of another Western Dominion for the new line and its ramifications will make a large territory available for agricultural development and establish many populous centres at convenient distribution points. Mr. Hays expects that trains will be running between Port Arthur and Edmonton next spring."

"When this new line across the continent was first suggested, there was no expectation of its completion by the early date now virtually assured. The scheme was looked at as something belonging to the more distant, and there was no recognition of the immediate necessity of moving to secure the trade of the promised country. It is not easy to believe that a cove on the coast, till recently the occasional resort of a few Indians, has been transformed into a harbor of a populous terminal city and that great stretches of prairie and park country marked only by the deeply indented buffalo trails are changing into cultivated farms. New and ingeniously contrived names are appearing on the maps of the west, and news despatches are arriving from places not heard of a few months ago. All this means the opening of new fields for Canadian enterprise. It is necessary that the business men of the East should understand that this is not an opportunity of the uncertain future, but an opportunity opening now and certain to grow rapidly in importance."

SELFISHNESS IS POVERTY

Selfishness is poverty; it is the most utter destitution of a human being. It can bring nothing to his relief, it adds soreness to his sorrows; it sharpens his pains; it aggravates all the losses he is liable to endure, and when goaded to extremes, often turns destroyer and strikes its last blows on himself. It gives us nothing to rest in or fly to in trouble; it turns our affections on ourselves, self on self, as the sap of a tree descending out of season from its heavenward branches, and making not only its life useless, but its growth downward.

Important Announcement For Cattle Feeders

WE WISH to bring to the notice of all farmers who are feeding cattle to fatten for the spring market, that they may learn something to their advantage in selling them by corresponding with The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. It won't cost you much to write us a letter, giving the number of head you expect to have for sale, the kind of cattle and what you reasonably expect they should weigh. Try it. You won't lose and you may gain. Give us any ideas you may have, on the co-operative marketing of cattle. See our news item on this topic elsewhere in this issue. Address all letters.

The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

THE FARMER'S DUTY AS A CITIZEN

The farmer, owing to his environment, should be one of the most influential citizens of our country. The daily occupation of a farmer brings him in constant touch with great forces of nature actively at work, and still leaves him in close relation with his family. In this way his nature should be enlarged by the constantly changing phenomena of the seasons, and his character should be mellowed by the social advantages of his calling. If the farmer fully realizes his duties he must acknowledge the necessity of taking advantage of his natural opportunities. By this I mean to become acquainted with the great natural laws that are being enacted around him, learning by the cultivated power of observation to impart this knowledge of nature to his family as they grow up around him, teaching them the great lessons to see and to understand. These are the fundamental necessities which qualify a young man, upon reaching his majority, to exercise his citizenship in a proper and intelligent manner. In bringing up his family the farmer's duty is to develop the finer qualities, the gentler arts of speech, demeanor, and action, as well as the sordid, money-making propensities, which so often eclipse all else. A child so developed and trained can, when the occasion arises, go out among men with the confidence inspired by the knowledge of polite usage, and it is the birthright of every child to be able to retain its self respect and thus demand the esteem of others.

ONE DUTY THAT GOES WITH MANHOOD.

The practice of the gentler arts should be as much a part of the farmer's life as it is a part of the life of his city brothers, but alas! it is often neglected. From his life under clear skies by day and night the farmer must realize the presence of an All Supreme Being, and it is his duty, at whatever altar you will, to train his

children to worship the Omnipotent. One day, each week, set apart for worship, the study of "The Book," and other good works and papers; when crops and cattle are forgotten, when nobler thoughts occupy the mind; must have an elevating influence on our national life to make us more upright and worthy citizens.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Having fulfilled the duties we have outlined, the farmer should be able to bring an unbiased and a perceptive mind to discuss civil conditions. It is his duty to keep in close touch with passing events, and to take advantage of the information such a study reveals. Our agricultural wealth is to-day making a gross return of some 17 per cent. on the amount invested. Are farmers doing their duty when we know that 17 per cent. is considered but a fair profit in other businesses? Our answer must be an absolute negative. The average yield of the dairy cow in Ontario is some 3,000 lbs. per annum, while 5,000 is possible. The average yield per acre is less than half of what is possible; the average price obtained for the fat cattle from our farms is not half what is obtained for choice specimens, while the average horse of Ontario can be termed little better than a scrub. But why give further examples? Our conclusion must be, the farmer is not doing his duty.

WHY FARMERS HAVE LITTLE CONTROL OVER LEGISLATION.

Among the 300 members of our Federal Parliament only six are farmers, while every manufacturer, every promotionist of any size is represented by minions who enact laws for the advantage of their overlords and their financial backers. I repeat, the farmer is recreant of his duties when he calmly or stupidly consumes protected

goods, pays his share of iniquitous bonuses and subsidies, without making a strenuous and concerted effort to have his interests properly represented. Everything the farmer buys is sold subject to the influence of the open markets of the world, and is also subjected to from three to five middlemen's profits before reaching the consumers.

WHAT CO-OPERATION WOULD DO.

Let the farmer study himself. He has been termed the most independent man on earth. So he is, but his independence and suspicion often stand in his own light. If communities could only work co-operatively, raise one kind of crop, cultivate some particular industry, or breed and develop one particular line of stock, advertise their commodities at the minimum of cost to the individual, and sell in quantity, they would reap the fullest rewards. Such is possible, but foolish self-pride, false independence, suspicion and jealousy too often stand in the way of successful co-operation. It is each individual's duty to endeavor to overcome these impediments, and by having a high ideal, an indomitable courage, and sufficient ambition, the goal of duties done and things accomplished can be reached.

How best can we do all this? By intelligently discussing the various questions that come up before the Grange, by being faithful to our order and each other, by spreading the gospel of the Grange among our neighbors until, through the instrumentality of this splendid organization, and by our own enthusiasm, we at last are able to waken the average farmer from his long sleep of indifference.

The foregoing is the substance of an address delivered by R. E. Gunn, lecturer of Gamebridge Grange, at a recent meeting of that body.

CO-OPERATIVE PACKING PLANT

(Edmonton Bulletin).

Mr. N. H. Sorenson gave some unusually interesting and valuable evidence before the pork commission on Monday relative to the co-operative packing plant system of Denmark, with which he is familiar by personal experience. This system has been in operation for many years and has been found to work with uniform satisfaction, and the information regarding it cannot but be helpful in the consideration of the problem which the commission are investigating.

The Danish is a co-operative system of farmers alone, as distinguished from a co-operative system with government supervision and control. The farmers build and own the plants and operate them for their own benefit, the government having no part nor lot in the matter aside from assisting in securing proper transportation facilities and in finding markets for the products.

The farmers of a locality desiring to start a packing concern, associate themselves and sign bonds making them jointly and severally liable to the money put into the erection and equipment of the building. If the enterprise is successful the bonds are repaid from the profits in annual sums or by means of an annual sinking fund. Only in the event of it being unable to pay expenses and set aside the sinking fund are the signers called on to make good the deficit by redeeming the bonds.

On the security of these bonds money is borrowed with which to build and equip the establishment, being repaid in annual instalments from the proceeds of operation or by means of a sinking fund drawn from the same source.

Money for the operation of the enterprise is also borrowed from year to year, the yearly loan being repaid at the close of the season and more borrowed to carry on operations during the next.

The farmers elect the directors, who with an expert

manager operate the plant, set aside the sinking fund and repay the current loans from the proceeds and distribute the balance among the patrons according to the number of hogs each supplies.

To ensure business for the concern the farmers moving for its inception agree to supply the necessary number of hogs. This they have been found to do, even despite the efforts of private competing firms to buy up the hog supply and thus leave the co-operative plant idle.

Some advantages of this system are readily apparent. The initial cost of the enterprise is not made an immediate burden either on the government or on the farmers. It is built on the credit of the shareholders and only in the event of failure are they called upon to put money into it.

Each bondholder is bound, both by agreement and by his own financial considerations to sell his hogs to the co-operative plant instead of elsewhere. If he does not do so he endangers the success of the enterprise and increases his own liability to be called upon for money to make up a deficit. This ensures the plant the raw material for carrying on the business.

Against the possibility of failure the active personal interest of the farmers is enlisted. Owning their own plant and managing it they are directly and individually involved in making it a success, much more so than if it belonged to the government in whole or in part. They are in the position of shareholders who stand to make money or lose money according as they make a success or a failure of the enterprise.

In some respects this system resembles the policy of creamery construction and operation adopted in Alberta, and in some it differs. The chief point of difference is that the Provincial Government equips the creamery, operates it and markets the proceeds to recoup the cost of plant. In the Danish system the farmers undertake the establishment and management of the enterprise on their own responsibility, the government putting no money into it and assuming no responsibility for its operation or results.

Whatever the conclusion to which the commissioners may come this evidence must be helpful in the consideration of the problem here and in the formulation of a policy for meeting the case. That the system has been found to work well in Denmark does not necessarily imply that it would work equally well here, though there seem to be many good reasons for thinking it would do so. How far, if at all, it would have to be modified to meet the conditions of Alberta, and in what direction the modification would lie, are matters for the commission. Particularly is it worthy of consideration if, or how far, the government should go in promoting the system beyond the part taken by the Danish government, that is the securing of shipping facilities and the location of markets.

Free 'Bus From All Trains

Seymour Hotel

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city

Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance

Rates \$1.50 Per Day

JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

ADVANTAGES OF A GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

1st. Grain would be weighed into the elevators and weighed out into cars by an official who was paid to give correct weight, ensuring to the grower his full weight, whereas the grain being weighed into cars would ensure full outturns at the terminals.

2nd. Grain would be cleaned to grade when taken into the elevator.

3rd. Farmers would have their screenings for feed purposes and also save the freight on them to the terminals. It is calculated that the saving in this item alone would pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for a sum sufficient to provide the necessary storage.

4th. The perennial wrangle for cars in the shipping season would be abolished.

5th. The larger portion of grain would be sold by farmers in car lots, at track prices, and the spread between street and track prices would be reduced to a minimum.

6th. Government elevators would permit of the establishing of a sample market in Winnipeg, and thus rectify the abuses that are incident to our inspection system.

7th. The sample market would afford a medium where Ontario and British millers would come into competition with the Western millers for the types of wheat best adapted for their purposes, ensuring value for off grade stuff and cars that have just missed their grade.

CARNEGIE'S VIEWS ON TARIFF

The many-millioned man, Carnegie, is now advocating a radical lowering of U.S. tariff. While he was making his millions in the Steel Trust he believed in a high tariff. But now he thinks the infant industries have grown old enough and strong enough to struggle along on a more moderate rate of protection. All right thinking men think so too, unless they happen to be tariff beneficiaries. A tariff which enables the Trusts to sweat the home consumers while underselling competitors abroad is a monstrosity. Why, merchants on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States now order the home-made articles in England, finding it more profitable to pay freight across the Atlantic than buy at home. That is, the Trusts pay railway freight to the Atlantic ports, pay freight across the Atlantic, and then the home merchant can pay commission, handling and storage charges in England, also freight back across the Atlantic and yet find the cost less than the home price. Great is the tariff wall of Uncle Sam!

The development of low tariff sentiment among the United States manufacturers was indicated by the presence before the Ways and Means Committee the other day of H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wisconsin, who is Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Miles contended that the oil, steel, brass goods, car building, locomotive, farming tool, linseed oil, lead, sugar, tobacco, glucose, chemical, meat, rubber goods, leather and lumber "trusts" are receiving protection much too great in comparison with the labor cost on their products. When the manufacturers attack the sacred tariff schedules the day of lower customs taxation is at hand.

If John D. Rockefeller joins Andrew Carnegie in a tariff-reduction crusade, Uncle Sam would have the greatest comedy on earth.

Nature is the voice with which God speaks to many. When Benjamin West heard loud voices, as he was enjoying the lovely flowers in his garden, early one morning, he rebuked the babblers: "Hush! the Creator is speaking to His creation."

PACKERS FIGHT FOR CANADIAN MARKET

Chicago, Dec. 13.—A struggle between Swift & Co., and the Chicago packers, and a combination of all the big packing interests of central and western Canada for control of the Canadian field is said to be involved in the outcome of a mysterious conference of eastern bankers and Western and Canadian capitalists and public officials which is now in progress at the Auditorium Annex. The conference was begun this morning and continued until late in the evening and will be resumed tomorrow. The strictest sort of secrecy is being maintained by all the parties, who refuse to give out the least information concerning the nature or extent of the deal they have in hand.

The men who are participating in the conference are Samuel and Daniel Untermeyer, the New York bankers; R. M. McLeod, a meat packer of Winnipeg, A. W. Anderson, of New York; J. Herbert Anderson, of Spokane, Wash. E. C. McDonald, assistant attorney-general of Washington; O. W. McConnell, attorney-general of Montana and Albert Galon, of Helena, Mont.

VERY BUSY SESSION.

These men were closeted in their apartments from early morning until late in the evening. All their meals were served to them in their room. They had the constant attendance of four waiters, and several private stenographers who are said to have been brought to Chicago with the party, were kept busy throughout the day in the preparation of various papers.

When the conference was adjourned in the evening, J. Herbert Anderson, acting as spokesman for the party, declared that nothing could be given out concerning the deliberations of the promoters. "It would ruin our plans if anything should be published now," he said. "Possibly we will be able to make a public statement to-morrow evening. Until then nothing will be said."

The suite of rooms at the Annex occupied by the party was reserved in the name of Daniel Untermeyer, and this and the further fact that the Untermeyer brothers have been present at every stage of the conference, has promoted the report that the banking house of Untermeyer is to finance whatever undertaking is in progress.

NEEPAWA HARD HIT

Shippers of potatoes from the Neepawa district have got it pretty hard from the Winnipeg produce dealers this fall. A car load sent to one of the city sharks netted the producer \$132, while the middleman pocketed \$106. This is "doing" the farmer to a crisp; and it is all in accordance with multifarious laws made by the learned representatives elected by the farmers.—Neepawa Press.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish, through the columns of "The Guide" to return thanks on behalf of myself and the Central Association, for the help and kindness of those members of the Local Associations who contributed so much to the success of the meetings in which I took part, during the month of December, and particularly to mention the following gentlemen for their share in making the meetings a success.

Messrs. R. Keith, Rose Isle; R. Le Mieux, Somerset; W. H. Holland, Swan Lake; Hudson Stone and R. Pringle, Mariapolis; R. Wilson, Maringhurst; J. Marland, Cartwright; J. Colthard and Arthur Craig, Clearwater; D. A. Stewart and F. Brown, Pilot Mound; F. Windsor and F. Stuart, Lariviere; Jas. Fyfe and G. Wilson, Snowflake; W. H. Sharp, J. S. Miller, W. Hamilton and D. Young, Manitou; J. Clubb and J. Gilman, Morris; Ham. Stewart, Ridgeville.

Emerson, Dec. 26th. 1908.

T. W. KNOWLES.

OUR GREAT MIDWINTER SALE IS NOW ON

THIS is one of the occasions in which our mail order customers can become familiar with real Eaton bargains. At any time we give splendid values, the best obtainable we believe, but during January and February we offer very special opportunities of saving money.

Months ago we began making preparations for this great event. We went to leading manufacturers and placed with them enormous orders for goods to be made up during the slack season in manufacturing. In order to secure these orders which meant busy machinery and work for the employees they gave us liberal price concessions, and these concessions we are giving to our customers in the form of reduced prices.

That briefly explains our sale prices, but there are two other matters we wish to bring to the attention of our mail order friends.

The First is to Advise Them to Order Early

The very way in which we secured these wonderful values makes it impossible for us to get any more goods at anything like the same prices when our present stock is exhausted. And some of the lines are sure to be exhausted quickly. For this reason we advise early ordering, as it insures the best selection and the greatest satisfaction.

The Other Matter is How to Make the Greatest Saving

The answer is: Make up an order of goods to weigh at least 100 lbs. so that we can send it by freight at the minimum charge. Freight is altogether the cheapest mode of transportation, but every fraction of 100 lbs. costs the same as the full hundredweight.

You may think it will require a large quantity of goods to make up this weight, but you will find by going over our grocery catalogue you can soon pick out articles that are needed every day, that will make up the necessary weight. If you have ever used our groceries you know the quality we sell and the value we give. You know that you not only save money but you also get goods that are absolutely fresh, absolutely reliable. If you have never favored us with an order, we would be pleased indeed to have an opportunity of demonstrating to you that we can serve you to your entire satisfaction. We have customers in every part of the Canadian West, customers who buy almost everything they require from us, and their number is increasing. We hope to be favored with your patronage. We issue our grocery catalogue every two months, and we send it free to all who write for it.

The Midwinter Sale commenced on January 2, and will continue through February.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE GREATNESS OF ONE THING

(By Edward Bok).

The American man is a fairly good example of the truth that our power increases in proportion as we centre every energy and thought in the mastery of one idea. A successful man rarely dissipates his energies. His mind and every effort he puts forth are focused on one thing. But the American woman has not learned this lesson. It may be that the many avenues recently opening to her have confused her choice. But, whatever the cause, the unpleasant fact confronts us that the American woman is a model dissipator of energy. She has acquired the habit of dabbling in many things rather than achieving power in any one thing.

Take woman, for instance, in her present chase for what she calls her "higher development," and we see modern tendencies very clearly illustrated. The modern woman's anxiety to acquire knowledge is very great. It is so great, as a matter of fact, that, as a rule, it ends in anxiety rather than in actual acquirement. I have lying within my reach now six or seven score of what are called the "programs" of "courses of reading and study" for women, and the field that these "programs" cover is enough to make one gasp. It is the exception that these guilds, or circles, or clubs content themselves with less than two courses of literature, for example, during a season of six months. The agility with which the average woman's "classes" can fly from a series of three months' study of English literature to three months' study of German literature, both during one winter, is enough to stagger the mind of a scholar. It is the same with art, music and the world of books. Here is, for example, the modest "program" for a single month of four Tuesdays laid out by one "reading circle": the first Tuesday, Goethe and his works; the second Tuesday, George Eliot and her books; the third Tuesday, the Victorian poets; the fourth Tuesday, the American New England school. And this is not an extreme but a typical case of a hundred of these "programs." I had the curiosity, and was given the privilege of looking over the "papers" read at these Tuesdays, and they were something remarkable for their undigested information.

Another "circle" took up in one winter, a consideration of the world's greatest masterpieces of painting, and at the end of the fourth month announced that they had exhausted the list of really great paintings!

The result of all this is clearly apparent. It is a common thing nowadays to hear a woman talk glibly of literature, art or music, and even of politics, in a manner which for the first few moments is apt to mislead one into the conviction that she really knows what she is talking about. But question her a bit and you see immediately how superficial and skin-deep is her knowledge. The most serious phase of all this unmastered knowledge is in the endeavor of its possessor to make it pass as the real article. One of the most pathetic and criminal phases of modern life is this affectation of knowledge. Pretension is rampant. It is "the thing" to know something about a certain subject, and immediately a woman rushes off, does some desultory reading, and she feels herself competent to talk and discuss. Take the Wagner craze in music as an example. There is an amount of insufferable pretense about the understanding of Wagner's music that would be humorous if it were not so pathetic. But it is "the thing" to adore Wagner. Few know why it is. But it is, and immediately the adoration starts. Here and there we find one who intelligently understands Wagner and his music, and we may well hope that the number is greater than it seems. But, for the most part, the affectation about Wagner is pathetically broadcast. Latterly there has been a revival of interest

in Brahms's music, and now we have thousands of Brahms adorers. Just how deep is this adoration one can generally decide for himself by attending a symphony concert and watching the fixed (!) attention of fully one-half the audience during a Brahms symphony. Yet it is always this same contingent that yawns through a Brahms symphony that is loudest in its exclamation of "how lovely it was" and how "simply wonderful is his music."

It is the transparent character of this pretense that is so pathetic. Why is it deemed so necessary for a woman to affect knowledge when the affectation is perfectly apparent? I do not say that this affectation of knowledge is confined to women. But one sees it less among men. A man is quicker to say "I don't know anything about it," and that ends the matter for him. What is it that makes a woman seem to consider it necessary that she must be au courant with the passing fads of the day? It is palpably apparent that she cannot be. Then why pretend that she is? The higher development is rapidly drifting into a development of altogether the wrong side of woman. And it is due very largely to the fact that she does not seem to be able to concentrate her powers. The intelligent mastery of any one of the great sciences for which woman's mind and temperament are peculiarly adapted is sufficient to absorb all her energies and power. Why must she turn aside from an honest grasp of one thing to acquire a scattering knowledge of a dozen things? Nothing is actually accomplished thereby. Information picked up at random is not knowledge. Knowledge, in its final analysis, is a clear perception of something: a finality, behind which you cannot get.

It is rare to find a woman who can put one great thing first in her life and then make all other things secondary to it. A man does this. He puts his business first, and all things are adjusted thereto. In that very adjustment of things lies his success. If a woman has a home, for example, that home and its proper study in all its phases should be the very first thing in her life. Mind you, I do not say her whole life: I say the first thing, just as a man places his business first. In proportion as a woman studies that home and its wisest management she brings leisure to herself, exactly as by a systematic management of his affairs a man brings leisure to himself. A complete absorption of domestic affairs, to the exclusion of all other things, is as dwarfing to a woman as a complete absorption of business affairs is detrimental to a man. A relief from the things which regularly absorb us the major part of each day is vitally necessary. But the nature of that relief should be carefully studied. The same concentrative force must be applied to our recreation as we apply to our vocation. A contributor in a recent issue very aptly showed the value of the thrift of time in connection with reading, and the great power that comes with concentration in reading. And what is true of reading is true of whatever taste we may indulge.

The mind is receptive only when it is free, and it is free only when it is concentrated on the thing in hand to the exclusion of all else. This is nature's law: the doing of a single thing at a single time. This should demonstrate to us the folly of browsing in half a dozen fields at one time with the hope of reaping the slightest actual benefit. The man or woman does not live who can know all there is to know of more than one subject. As a matter of fact, no one subject is ever exhausted. The pleasure and exhilaration that honest knowledge brings to its possessor are always found in the kernel. Gold is never found on the surface. It requires digging to

get it. So with whatever we want to know. We must work for it, seek it. It never comes to us either unbidden or without effort. This calls for time, for application, for concentrative effort. But when you reach the kernel you have something. You are a possessor. You have distinctly gained something. Only one thing, it is true, but you have that one thing. It may be music: it may be art: it may be literature: it may be Nature study: it may be child study: it may be what you will. But you have something. It is this concentrative element that our women need in their lives: this understanding of knowledge: this thrift of time. Each of us has some one special leaning: some one particular taste which it would give us the greatest pleasure and bring the most satisfying benefit to cultivate and develop. If only an hour a day is possible wherein to indulge ourselves that hour should be sacred to that, and by letting that hour completely absorb us we get the satisfaction and refreshment that come of an innermost pleasure and the living in an atmosphere vitally from the work of our lives.

The prevailing notion of knowledge is precisely the opposite of all this. Knowledge in the minds of too many women, seems to be a possession prized only as it enables one to have something to say on whatever topic may present itself in conversation. "I don't like to appear ignorant," is the oft-expressed excuse, and so our lady sips a little honey here and a little honey there. And out of this store she drops a bit here and a bit there. She talks, yes, but she talks without saying anything. And then we call such a woman "clever." There is no current word in the English language that is quite so thoroughly abused as this little word "clever." Everything is "clever" nowadays. There was a time when this word stood for something in the language, but latterly its only standing is apparently in its synonymity with superficiality. A "clever" woman has become a woman who knows a little of a great many things and very little of what she pretends to know. I would not say that this "cleverness" is without its value. As a matter of fact it has a distinct value,—with shallow people, since it is an easy art to make a little knowledge go a long way. We certainly see evidences of this in plenty on every hand, and so long as we make a new millionaire a day in this country these evidences will continue if not multiply. But the fact also remains that veneer of any sort has a way of coming off and showing the real grain under it, and there is nothing that wears quite so badly and is so unsatisfactory in the long run as the veneer of knowledge. A woman may acquire a smattering of knowledge in a thousand directions if she will, but the time will come when this smattering will cease to satisfy, when it will no longer hold its color, and she will give much if she could change all her "cleverness" for one deep draught of honest, satisfying knowledge. The only trouble is that these after-regrets have a way of coming when it is too late to mend them. The really clever woman is she who is clever enough to know that it is given to each of us to know only one thing well, and strives to set in action every faculty given her to find out that one thing, and then to master it.

What a good many of us stand in need of is a good washing-out of our minds, and a fresh start with a little clearer and more intelligent understanding of ourselves. We should get through with this unworthy trick of making a lumber-room of the mind. We really belittle our own capacity and play fast and loose with our own happiness. We do not seem to be able to bring ourselves to see the true happiness that lies within our reach by being singly ourselves, and by refusing to be what others think we should be. We are too much influenced by what we see others doing, and then, without stopping to gauge our own capacity, we follow in their lines to do as they do—and generally to outdo them. No thought is given to

individuality and self-expression. We see some one who leads, and then, like sheep, we tumble over each other to follow or lead in the chase, and generally we end up by finding ourselves engaged in something for which we have not the least capacity and even less interest. We start wrong because we think of the thing and not whether we are fitted for it. Surely this is unworthy of the best within us. It does the object in which we are engaged no good, and it does us no good. On the contrary, both are injured, and we waste time, effort and strength. And, above all, sooner or later we awake to the realization that we have lowered our own self-respect.

The starting point for many a woman to get herself right in this matter is the breaking away from a scattering whirlwind of interests in which, in too many instances, she now finds herself. A perfunctory part in any interest is belittling both to a woman and to a cause. The cause of the failure of so many excellent charities and interests is often traced to the fact that too many women belong to them simply to "belong." They are asked to "take up" with them, and for some politic reason they acquiesce. But their names stand for nothing except a lack of courage to refuse. Nothing is more eloquent of woman's weakness than the average list of membership of club, guild or charity. Much better would it be for every good cause if each name identified with it stood for an honest interest, a personal co-operation and an intelligent conception of its special needs. We should ever value our names enough that they should always stand for honesty of purpose and honesty of interest. No question of "policy" or ulterior motive should ever actuate us in lending our names or whatever influence we exert to a cause that does not honestly represent our sympathy and interest. It is a grave weakness when we are afraid to stand for only what we believe in and for what honestly represents us. There are enough of us in America with varied enough tastes to make every good cause possible. We need never cuddle ourselves with the idea that we are either necessary or indispensable to any one thing.

The honest thing to do is to do a thing for the sake of the thing itself—because we love it, because we believe in it, because we want to do it, because we feel that it is the one thing of all other things that we feel we can do and would like to do. Then we bring mind and heart together, and that is ever a combination that nothing can withstand in its highest and best results. Then we bring an honesty of purpose and a power of energy that always make for success to a cause and an ennobling influence to ourselves. For that one thing every woman should search herself to find. What is the one thing, above and beyond all other things, that I would like to do and feel that I can do? is the question that she should ask herself. When we become honest with ourselves we become effective. We need have no fear that this confinement to one expression of ourselves will have a narrowing influence. There is no way of knowledge that does not open to us all other ways. The study of any single life leads to the history of the world.

To know one thing thoroughly, and to do that one thing in the very best way that it can be done, is a mighty big achievement,—creditable to the best of us.

WHAT IS LEARNING?

The knowledge of that which is not generally known.—W. H. Hazlitt.

The essence and body of felicity, and the source of prudence.—Plutarch.

To know God, and out of that knowledge to love Him, and to imitate Him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue.—Milton.

That only which a man knows by his own reflection: for that alone is of any utility to the individual and to the public.—I. Disraeli.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Some comments by The Philadelphia Ledger on the grain trade rivalry between the St. Lawrence route on the one hand and the competing through railways of the United States on the other afford evidence of the increasing importance of continuing indefinitely the progressive policy of the past twelve years, which has placed Montreal at the head of the grain exporting harbors of North America. Quoting the reply of the railway managers to the appeal made to them for lower charges on eastbound grain, that the reduced rates "necessary to meet the competition of the water routes leading to Montreal would be wholly unremunerative," The Ledger goes on to say:

"Whether the advantage lately gained by Montreal be permanent or the result only of temporary conditions, the physical facts to which attention is called are obvious. Water transportation by the St. Lawrence has been made very cheap, and it requires no intimate study of schedules to perceive the difficulty of cheapening land transportation from the lakes to the Atlantic seaboard to meet this competition. Moreover, all the elaborate efforts that have been made by legislation and regulation to control and equalize transportation rates have made the adjustment of particular charges to particular conditions more difficult than before, so that the railroads quite plausibly contend that what the grain shippers ask of them means a general reduction of income, which they very decidedly cannot afford."

This is tantamount to a frank admission that the St. Lawrence improvement policy of the Canadian Government has made it doubtful whether the more southerly routes will ever be able to recover their lost ground, apart from the factitious difficulties created by the controlling interference of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The natural advantage is with the St. Lawrence route, not merely because so large a proportion of it is lake and navigable river, but because it is shorter on account of being farther north, where the circles of latitude are smaller on the globe.

The improvements made in the St. Lawrence during the Laurier regime have been of several sorts. The harbor of Montreal has been reconstructed and other harbors have been greatly improved. The enlargement of the canals and the improvements of the river have been carried to completion according to the original design, and far beyond it in some important places. Water transportation by the St. Lawrence, which has been made very cheap, is likely to be made still cheaper, for already the Minister of Railways and Canals has informed the country through Parliament that a considerable enlargement of the Welland Canal is in contemplation. If it is made navigable by vessels drawing over twenty feet of water instead of fourteen, the canal locks being lengthened to accommodate the largest freighters, it will be very much more difficult for Boston, New York and Philadelphia to secure western wheat for export to Europe. It is a good thing for this country to have in power an alert, courageous, and progressive Government.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

Most of us expect too much of those about us; they are too busy with themselves to bestow upon us the appreciation or the notice we think we deserve. But the truth has a very comforting side. If our services and successes do not win thanks or paeons, neither do our slips and failures attract half the attention we fear. We have only to pick ourselves up and go on again as best we may, and the rest of the world will pay little heed. So long as we are honestly trying to do our best, we may be sure that those about us are not likely to misjudge us greatly either by over or under-estimation.

MEN OF COURAGE WANTED

More men of courage. Surely that is what the world needs to make it better.

Not the courage to fight and to die on the field of battle, but to live in one's daily work when there is much to depress; to keep on in the struggle when failure attends the footsteps; to stand at the post of duty when it is an obscure one and no voice of kind appreciation is heard.

We need men with courage to tell the truth at the counter, even if a sale be missed; to rebuke him who utters a profane word in a public place; to speak on the unpopular side of a question; and to vote from deep conviction, with a small majority, men with courage to refuse to sign a petition of an unworthy candidate for office, and courage to do anything which makes a majority to exclaim "He is very eccentric." Some men will face the bayonet sooner than a laugh, and care less for a blow than a word of contempt. It is sad to think how many have been led into intemperate and profligate habits by the fear of their comrades laughing at their conscientious scruples. Oh, for the courage to say, "no," when sinners entice and "Yes," when saints exhort.

PURITY DEFINED

The divinest thing in man or woman.—F. W. Robertson.

Courage in the inner man, in the more appalling struggles which are waged within our own hearts.—Hare.

Nor the ascetic abnegation of the lower, but a Christian emerging of the lower in the higher; the presence of a divine perception so quick to recoil from degradation, that avoidance aforethought need not be studiously provided.—Dr. Martineau.

A due abstractedness from the body, and mastery over the inferior appetites; or such a temper and disposition of mind as makes a man despise, and abstain from, all pleasures and delights of sense and fancy which are sinful in themselves, or tend to extinguish our relish of the most divine and intellectual pleasures.—Scougall.

The Law of Purity.—The fiend-destroying law, greater and higher than all other utterances in greatness, goodness and fairness, as the great stream is swifter than the small rivulet, and as the great tree is above the small plants it overshadows.—Zoroastrian.

DOUBLING OUR DIFFICULTIES

No hard task is as easy to do as at the moment when it first ought to be done. It may be very hard to do it just then; because it is so hard we often defer it until another time. But then it becomes about twice as hard. The deferred difficulty is the doubled difficulty. If we repeat the deferring process, and continue repeating it, the task finally becomes such a bugbear that we hate even to think of it. We have all had this experience; the wonder is that we do not profit by it more. The least efficient persons in the world are those who habitually start at, or intend to start at, the same task over and over again. The most efficient are those who plunge into the hard things as they appear, and finish them up at the first encounter. "Do it now" is a hackneyed phrase, but it tells the easiest, surest method of disposing of hard work.

Our beautiful cities would still be in the forests and mines but for dreamers.

No work is well done or healthily done which is not enthusiastically done.

THE GRANDEUR OF OUR FUTURE

"It is not made manifest what we shall be. We know that, if He shall be manifested, we shall be like Him." How strangely great is the destiny here foreshadowed! The writers of the New Testament knew how impossible it was to express in the stammering tongue of the earth the sublime facts of the eternal universe, and they do not attempt it. Clever men have sought to reduce to musical notation the songs of the birds, so that they might be played on the piano, but when the composer had done his best the representation was so crude that nobody could recognise the music until the name of the songster was revealed. How impossible, then for human speech and imagery to express the transcendent life and spectacles of the highest worlds! Yet, despite the mystery that necessarily rests upon the details of the unseen, there is nothing unreasonable in entertaining the vastest hopes for humanity.

We possess one strange faculty, the faculty of growth, and who may pretend to fix its limits! What wonderful creatures we are continually and rapidly becoming! What wings the telegraph has given us! The naturalist records with amazement the wonderful vision of insects and birds; but the microscope, the telescope, the spectroscope, the camera have given us far more splendid eyes! What hands we have developed! Our scientific and mechanic apparatus have endowed us with a myriad hands, ranging from the most colossal fist to fingers of indescribable delicacy! What a voice and ear the telephone have created us! What an enlarging and heightening of our bodily powers and organs are constantly taking place! Looking at this bodily and intellectual equipment, one might think that the resurrection was already past. "He maketh His angels winds, His messengers a flame of fire." The progress of knowledge does not belittle man; rather in a remarkable degree does it confirm the lofty estimate of his innate grandeur given in revelation, as it demonstrates him to be the interpreter and master of the world. What development the future will witness in our intellectual life none can say; "it is not yet made manifest what we shall be"; but we have already reason enough to make us think, and to prophecy as to the wondrous thinkers, discoverers, captains, creators, and minstrels the future will evolve and perfect. But the supreme glory of the future is moral. "We shall be like Him; for we shall see Him even as He is."—Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

RUSKIN'S INFLUENCE

A writer of surpassing genius who, towards the close of the century, did more than any other single individual to revive the cause of Socialism, first made his mark during this period. Born in 1817, John Ruskin received first a clerical, then an artistic training. Opinions differ as to whether he might have become a great painter; he certainly became a great master of pictorial language.

Although by nature and education an egoist, for many years he devoted all his powers to the interpretation of Turner's art, finding in it a deep philosophic meaning of which the great landscape painter had never dreamed. Turner was, in fact, a romanticist in form and colour, who habitually reconstructed the visible aspects of nature in such a way as to make them yield imaginative and emotional effects comparable to those produced by the most energetic discharges of passion, or by the most impressive groupings of ideal experiences in the works of his great poetic contemporaries.

Ruskin professed to regard the painter's wonderful creations as primarily a new revelation of natural truth, and, therefore, he prepared himself for his work as an amateur critic and prophet of Turner by diligently collecting all the information contemporary science could furnish about the structure and history of the visible world as a

subject for pictorial representation, much as a critic on figure-painting might qualify himself for the office by a course of human anatomy. Thus his earlier writings represent in a strange combination, and carried to a high degree of intensity, the romanticism and the scientific enthusiasm which divided between them the genius of the earlier nineteenth century. With them he associated what Turner stood aloof from—a strong religious feeling of the evangelical type, not native, but stamped on his mind by early training and never quite effaced.

Ruskin had faults and limitations on which at the present day it would be needless and ungracious to dwell. What it behoves us to remember is that in him England produced and possessed the greatest master of aesthetic appreciation that the world has ever seen.

No other critic has shown so profound, so comprehensive, so discriminating a sense of beauty in all its forms; no other has acquired so intimate a sense of Nature and of art; no other has been able to communicate his knowledge and appreciation for beautiful things through a style of such consummate energy, exactness, and sweetness, or so imposing in the magnificence of its decorative effect. What England at the present day would have been without him is too dismal for fancy to conjecture; too remote for imagination to realise what his transmitted influence will make of the England that is yet to be.—A. W. Benn. (Modern England).

EVERY FAILURE CAN BE REDEEMED

Failures sometimes mean a general renovation of life. With the old foundations uprooted, one lays new ones, broader, deeper, more permanent, and capable of sustaining a nobler superstructure. Financial failures, although they are ordinarily considered as involving almost the sum of trouble, and they certainly involve so much that it would be the part of ill-judgment to fail in recognising the very real nature of this trouble, yet are still not those that give the deepest pain. The failure of character is something so far worse that there can be no unit of comparison. The failure of friendship is the failure that is hardest of all to bear. Yet, let us still sing a song to the God of Hope. Every conceivable kind of failure—even the most serious of all, that of character—can be redeemed. No one need ever despair. Nothing is ever so good that it cannot be made better; and so, when failure comes, let us sweep off the debris, clear away the "dead circumstance," and proceed to create anew.—Lillian Whiting.

NEW LIFE

A fire swept the forest growth away—

All the green thicket weeds of tender Earth;

And every sapling Hope had given birth

Burned red, then white, and crumbled to decay;

While blackened trees stood stark in mute dismay.

So like our lives, consumed by some distress,

When trusting hearts, blithe in the spring of youth,

Are blasted by the flames of Sorrow's truth

And withered in Pain's fire of faithlessness—

Until where Beauty bloomed no man can guess.

Yet, lo! a miracle when time is told:—

As trees and flowers shall bless that sod again

And lift their fervent lips to summer's rain,

So may our hearts arise from ashes cold,

To give growth to God a thousandfold.

—Edith Livingston Smith.

Don't be afraid of Truth; she is no invalid.—O. W. Holmes.

If you are acquainted with happiness, introduce him to your neighbor.



THE GUIDE'S "MAIL BAG"

Brings a Mass of Inquiries, Notes of Appreciation
and Pertinent Observations on Vital Questions.



THE RAILWAY COMMISSION VACANCY

To the Editor of the "Guide"
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—The vacancy on the Railway Commission, caused by the death of the Hon. Greenway, the only Western member and therefore the only one in touch with Western requirements, and the proposed appointing to the above position of Mr. Andrew Strang, Wholesale Liquor Man of Winnipeg, is a matter of vital interest to Western farmers and therefore a matter that should be taken up by the Grain Growers' Associations of the West.

The farmer directly pays nearly all the freight on goods going East, and pays about 65 per cent. or more of the freight on goods coming West, yet we have no representative on the Board to see that we have fair play or a square deal on rates. Why Mr. Strang should be appointed to be a judge in deciding questions of freight rates of which he has no knowledge is something that I cannot understand. It almost looks as if men thought that when God created humankind he divided it into two classes, Farmers and Other People. To the Farmers he gave bone and sinew and to the Other People he gave brains, for they never seem to come among farmers for a man to fill a position that required any particular use of brains.

I would suggest in this connection that the Executive of the Grain Growers' Associations of the Three Provinces take prompt and active steps to at once place before the Government, directly or through its representatives, the claim for this position to be filled from amongst the farming community, and if too late for this appointment, that steps be taken to place ourselves on record that in future, in these appointments where the farmers are so largely interested, we through our Executive be consulted.

Yours truly,

(Signed) T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson, Dec. 26th. 1908.

"GENEROUS" ELEVATOR MEN AT MAYMOUNT

North Battleford, 7th Dec., 1908.

Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

Dear Sir,—Re "A Wail from Swan River," as published in The Guide for November, page 40, might I say that similar conditions existed at Maymount last winter. There is a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. at that point and some of the members made themselves useful in endeavoring to get farmers to ship to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. This was evidently resented by the two elevator companies at Maymount, who commenced to grade wheat one and two grades higher than some farmers got from Winnipeg (when shipped to Grain Growers' Grain Co.). The farmers around Fielding, seven miles further east, heard of the generosity of the Maymount elevators and commenced to take their wheat to that point. This aroused the anger of the Fielding business men and their Board of Trade took it up. The Fielding elevator man got a lively time of it, the Board of Trade thinking that he was grading too low. Deputy Warehouse Commissioner Snow had to come to Fielding to investigate, but it was proved without any doubt that

the Fielding elevator operator had not been guilty of low grading, but that the Maymount operators appeared to be rather too generous to the liking of the Fielding Board of Trade.

Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that the Maymount elevator men would have acted thus if the farmers at that point had not shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.? Surely the "System" can well afford to be generous here and there by way of bribes in order to hinder the progress of the farmers' co-operative movement.

Let us hear some more about that Grain Growers' Special, Mr. Editor, that would undoubtedly arouse the West.

If it is worth while to call upon the members of the Grain Growers' Association to subscribe \$5.00 apiece towards bringing the grain men to justice, how much more so would it be worth while to bring some of our leading farmers in touch with all of us throughout the West by way of an organization trip on the same lines as the seed special a year or two ago.

Yours truly,

G. BOERMA.

A START FOR THE "CRANKS CORNER"

Editor, "Grain Growers' Guide",

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—We noticed in your prospectus, when the "Guide" first started, that there was to be a corner devoted to "Crank", and as your correspondents have steered clear of that corner up to the present time, I thought I would send you this short letter for said corner in our valuable "Guide", just for a starter.

In the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram, of Dec. 2nd, commenting on the Conference of the Three Premiers and the Grain Growers of the West, it said that the effect of the demand would really be to create a gigantic monopoly out of the Grain Trade of the country, and that monopoly would be in the hands of the Government.

Now Mr. Editor, this item in the Telegram will be read by a great many people and when they read it, they will no doubt be of the same mind as some of the people in this district who seem to think the farmers are trying to play a hold up game by controlling the output of grain and so regulating or rather raising the price of grain to suit themselves.

What we wish is that the "Guide" will take this matter up and show the public that a more "gigantic combine" could not possibly exist than already does, by the Grain Trade and Elevators being at the present time in the hands of a few dealers and millers,—private individuals. Surely we cannot call the Government a Combine or a Trust Company. That is, that the Government would play into the hands of the farmers to injure the purchaser or consumers. The Government is for the people, or if not should be, and in our opinion the consumer would have no more to pay for his grain if it had Government owned elevators, than he has to pay at the present time. All the farmers are asking for is that they be in a position to save themselves from the vultures who have been feathering their nests with our feathers this last few years and be free from the Grain Monopoly as it exists to-day.

It seems strange that the farmers should be suspected

of forming a combine as soon as they ask the Government for a reasonable measure, and those would be, "farmers' friends" never seemed to dream of such a serious matter before.

In conclusion I wish the management of the "Guide" a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, and hope every farmer in the West will subscribe for the "Guide" and study it very carefully, and we feel sure that a year from now we will be able to quote the lines of one of our Western Poets, "The Farmer and his family, are just marching out on school."

Yours, etc., etc.,

(Signed) CRANK.

Scott, Sask., Dec. 21st. 1908.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM" AS APPLIED TO THE WIFE

To the Editor :

Sir,—It may appear ungallant for me to take up the attitude I do on this question now agitating the women of the West. We know they are getting up petitions to the local parliaments and getting their male and female friends to sign same. They are basing their claim to half their husbands' possessions on the ground that they have made half. Now, I think it is not true that the wife has made half the wealth a farmer has. In nine cases out of ten a farmer is already tolerably fixed, having a farm, horses, implements, and stock before he thinks of adding a wife. But, Sir, my main point is, it is a base stigma on farmers that their class only is singled out to have this exceptional legislation, and to have a hard and fast law fixed on them alone. It is certain that directly and indirectly the wife of the merchant, the tradesman, doctor, lawyer, mechanic, etc., helps her husband as much as the average farmer's wife helps. Why single out the farmer as though he alone cannot be trusted to be generous to his wife, both in life and when he provides for her in his will. Whom does a farmer want to leave his all to, if not to the wife and children for whom he has cared all his life. This law would considerably affect every farmer's position, his credit and standing. A wife is an unknown erratic quantity. He could not buy land or sell any of his possessions without her permit. Woman is not speculative, and in only some cases has business abilities. Why should a farmer's liberty be fettered in this way. Women claim they only want it to fix the odd bad husbands. Now why should the 49 good men and true be harshly dealt with to catch the one exception? Make it that a man may not wholly leave his wife with nothing, that if he deserts her, he must suitably maintain her. But on the other hand, I know of no case of a farmer deserting wife and home, but several cases of wives deserting husbands; some return to the States because they will not live in this country. A man has no remedy against a bad, a designing woman, whereas a wife now has against such a husband. By this proposed law a farmer will be placed in a very unfortunate position in the hands of a bad or designing wife, for such a wife may want to clear off with the half and leave him in a sad plight. I believe this new law would be against a wife's interests. Nearly all farmers treat wifely generously, and a husband is likely to be more liberal in disposing of his goods to her than if the law compels him and fixes the terms for him.

Sir, this is a very important question. Farmers should debate it in their associations and gatherings, send petitions and present them to their parliamentary representative of the province. Let each farmer now write a few lines to his M.P. letting him know his mind. It may be sprung on us all of a sudden. A weekly newspaper having a large circulation in the west has been agitating this question for some months, and women's letters de-

manding the law have occupied about a page weekly, writing of glaring cases of desertion, greed and hard work, such terms as "tyranny, awful, squaws, slavery," etc., being freely used, as I think, unreasonably.

A SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND THE TARIFF

To the Editor of The Guide :

The pages of the Guide being open to discuss economic questions from the standpoint of the farmer, I thought I would resurrect the tariff from its political grave where it has been buried by the political parties, although as a Western farmer I never had an invite to its funeral. The functions of a government as I understand political economy, is to provide the greatest good for the greatest number. The way it is carried out in Canada is for the greatest good for the smallest number. Why the farmer, who is the largest manufacturer (in fact larger than all the other manufacturers twice over) in Canada, should be the one class to have practically no protection, or at least protection on what he does not want and would be better off without, is something that I have never heard explained to my satisfaction, and one which the political politician for the last ten years is very careful not to touch on except in vague platitudes. Every manufacturer that I know of has his raw material free, and in many cases has a bonus from the government on his finished article. The farmer gets neither. Why? Is the farmer so fortunately situated that he can produce or market his goods at better advantage than his competitors? The exact opposite is the case. The Western farmer is 1200 miles farther from his market than any Canadian manufacturer. Has he some other advantage that the manufacturer has not? Quite the contrary. The manufacturer has every advantage, the farmer all

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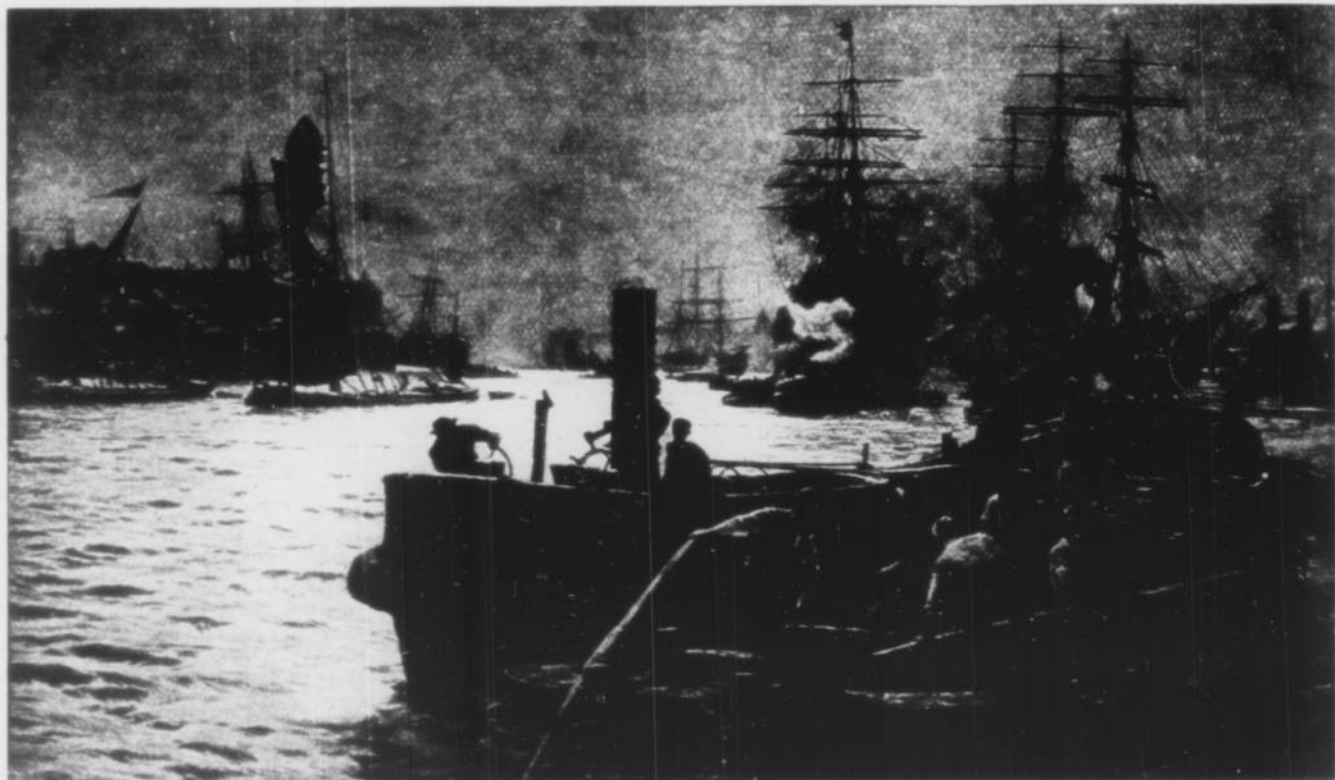


MONTGOMERY BROS.

PROPRIETORS

the disadvantage. Take hired help. The manufacturer has his help in his town or city more or less trained for his particular work. The farmer has to take any help he can secure, often entirely without experience of his work, and to pay for this help at a time when help is in the greatest demand and wages at its highest. He has to go on the labor market and compete with government subsidized railways, who fix their own scale of remuneration for the work they do. He has to compete with railway and other contractors who fix the price they get for their contract upon partly the rate of wage they will have to pay for help at that particular time, and who have their offices in the city and can have first choice of the labor men, and who in addition offer their men fixed hours of labor with double pay for overtime and Sundays and charge their help for his board on Sundays and off-work days, while the farmer has to work part of Sunday himself, and if his men do not work he boards them free just the same, besides which he must work longer

lent wind-storm arise, the same state of things. Does a hail storm visit his part of the country, his year's work is wiped out or partly so, which is often worse; he has to harvest a crop at nearly as much expense as a good crop, with the knowledge that it will not pay him and that the harder he works the less he makes—not a very great inducement for him to labor with the knowledge that at the end of the year he has gone in the hole so many hundred dollars and no guarantee that the same thing will not happen next year or every year. Only the hope that springs eternal in the human heart that things will better themselves, and so on through a list of disasters—frost, blight, smut, rust, drouth, grasshoppers, Hessian fly, etc., all of which the manufacturer is entirely free from and has no corresponding risk to compete with. Then why in the name of common sense should the farmer be singled out to be compelled to pay part (and a large part) of his profits to help the manufacturers to make a further 25 to 50 per cent. profit on his goods when he has at the start enough advantages



The World's Greatest Produce Market—"The Pool" of London

hours than other laborers, and in hiring to the farmer his help take this into consideration and charge accordingly. Then in selling his product how does he stand? The manufacturer manufactures his goods for a particular market. He knows what that market requires, and he fixes the price upon his goods at what it will pay him to sell at and leave him a profit; he manufactures his goods largely when the labor market is duller for manual labor, and if for skilled labor, he gives them work all the year round, and by giving his employees a permanent, steady job he gets skilled labor for about the same, and in many cases for less, than the farmer pays for his unskilled labor, a great advantage to the manufacturer. Then trade risks, how do the two stand? They are overwhelmingly in favor of the manufacturer. He manufactures under cover of buildings, the farmer in the open is subject to every climatic change; does there come a heavy rain outdoor work is stopped, while the manufacturer's work goes merrily on. The manufacturer is paying wages and getting his work done; the farmer is paying wages and getting nothing done, in fact losing, too, the amount of boarding his idle help. Does a vio-

to become rich if he worked as long hours as the farmer and lived as economically as the farmer does. It must be that the government distributes its favors on the line that there is nothing for dumb people at Ottawa, and the farmers have been very dumb in the past, and their so-called representatives have been very dumb when at Ottawa when farmers' questions have been discussed, particularly the tariff. The writer well remembers, when before the tariff commission at Brandon two years back, when President McQuaig introduced a delegation of 96 farmers, representing the G. G. Association, from nearly all parts of Manitoba, to the tariff commission, prefacing his remarks by the statement that these men represented 5,000 of the most prosperous farmers of the province of all shades of political opinion, and that they had unanimously asked for free trade, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance and chairman of the commission, said in much surprise, "Do I understand, Mr. McQuaig, that this strong body of farmers of all shades of political opinion are unanimous in favor of free trade?" "Yes," replied Mr. McQuaig. "Then," said Mr. Fielding, "your representatives when they come to Ottawa, do not

talk like this." Is this the solution of the puzzle? If so, then as we know the disease it will not be hard to find the cure. Here it is: pass strong resolutions at your local associations and get them crystallized at Brandon convention. And see that every Western member gets a copy of it, with instructions to act upon it at Ottawa irrespective of his own or his party's views on this question, or failing to carry out your wishes in this matter you will vote at the next election for a man that will. And tell him in such a way that he will know you mean it and are not fooling.

T. W. KNOWLES, Emerson.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

To the Editor of the Guide:

I am opposed to government ownership of initial elevators because I believe we are asking the government to do something we could and should do for ourselves co-operatively.

What is a government, anyway? Merely an organization of the people to do collectively what they cannot do individually or by co-operation. The federal government should be occupied by what pertains to the whole people, whatever the provinces cannot do. The provincial and municipal governments doing the same in their respective spheres.

If the government assumes the control of the railways, as I hope some day they will, it will have to be the federal government that will have to operate the transeontinental lines while the provinces may operate branch lines within their boundaries.

But a transcontinental railway and an initial elevator are essentially different. One is a natural monopoly in which there is and can be no real competition or control, as has been proved time and again, while the other is not. Anyone can get a site for an initial elevator. If the farmers of any locality think the elevator room is insufficient or the charges exorbitant they can either ship over the platform or get a site and build a co-operative elevator. Co-operative elevators are working successfully in dozens of places, many paying 15 per cent. in interest and as much more on accommodation. They have no greater disadvantage to work against than anyone else who bucks up against the established business. Is it not better for the farmers to rely on themselves and each other than to go to the government asking special favors? Would not this be a first step to a Socialism that should leave no field open for the exercise of individual enterprise on which the present civilization is built?

If we leave our initial elevator in our own hands instead of in the hands of a commission we can act far quicker if we are not satisfied with the operator or anything else happens that needs readjustment.

We shall be avoiding the one thing most dangerous to

a democratic government, the unnecessary centralization of power. We need be very careful how we let any unnecessary particle of power slip from our fingers; it may one day be a club for our backs.

Government ownership is no universal panacea. The man who speculates so that he has to rush his crop on the market for whatever he can get, the man who never weighs his grain, who would not be bothered loading over the platform or shipping direct, needs education. As Kipling says, "The fools are ordained to be sold." If the elevator man does not take advantage of them someone else will.

We are really doing very well. Our co-operative company, the G.G.G. Co. is handling 12 per cent. of the grain going forward. If we would inaugurate an aggressive campaign of co-operative operation of elevators and continue our present methods of education, I think we shall accomplish more than by going to the government, and in a better manner.

CHAS. YOCKNEY,

Secy. Drinkwater Branch.

MR. MILLAR AND HIS OLD FARMER FRIENDS

To the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg:

Sir,—I see Mr. Millar is again in print on the grain question, this time replying to Mr. Moffat of Souris because that gentleman criticized a previous letter of Mr. Millar's which appeared in the "Farm and Ranch Review." I wonder when we farmers will get together on this and other important matters. Never, so long as so much personal feeling is indulged in. The old story, "Farmers will not combine to protect themselves" the same as any other class of business men. Because Mr. Moffat invites Mr. Millar into what he considers the majority boat, Mr. Millar is obliged to treat it in a personal and sarcastic way by introducing at the end of his letter "Captain Partridge" and his followers. These, according to Mr. Millar, are in the majority (?) and they are wrong. Here you have the two sides battling (in print) one against the other, all because of some party jealousy existing between two individuals. The feeling is allowed to grow and multiply until it works out (in the old way) detrimental to all the farmers as a class, much to the amusement, satisfaction and advantage of the elevator and other similar interests. I can understand at Grain Growers' and other farmers' meetings differences of opinion existing on certain resolutions in discussion, but for the life of me I cannot understand when it comes to a question of broad principles for the common good of the whole farming community, why we cannot all agree. Mr. Millar, years ago, admitted that the elevator system was bad. As chairman of the grain commission I will

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not say he did absolutely nothing for the farmers, but wherein has he changed the main features of elevator manipulators. He says he remembers at Indian Head when it "was not uncommon for five bushels or more to be stolen from a load of grain" (of course he means by the elevator man), but now he hears "not a single complaint." Fiddlesticks! I remember those days at Indian Head; I also remember the years since, and to-day. When the elevator man gets a chance he will rob the farmer just the same to-day as any other day. "Educate the farmer," says Mr. Millar, "and he can protect himself under the present elevator conditions." How long would this take? How would it work out with new men of all nationalities continually coming into the country? Should these men be robbed until they know better by education? This is different to what Mr. Millar used to talk. Moreover he says himself to-day: "I am ready to admit that in new towns advantage is still taken of the conditions." He therefore agrees it cannot be applied off hand to the consumers. Then why continue the system—a system of robbery? Unless Mr. Millar can educate the elevator men to be honest he had better drop that particular educational craze of his and support some sensible system. Whether this is government ownership or not I am not here going into. At the convention last year at Saskatoon, I was not fully persuaded that government ownership was the best system that could be conceived, but I voted for it because I knew it could not be as bad as the present system. In other words I will vote for anything that is better than the present system, and I will support any measure brought forward by men who are trying to devise a better way than the rotten plan that to-day exists in the marketing of our grain.

The letter speaks of an elevator manager "wanting very much" to handle a certain farmer's wheat at one

cent per bushel, and Mr. Millar deplores the fact that by a changed clause in the Grain Act this cannot be, and he goes on to relate how, if the law had not been changed, the wheat would have been passed through the elevator in two days. If Mr. Millar can tell within two days when a particular farmer's car is coming along he is wiser than most of us. If 300 or 400 unfilled orders are on the order book, as is the case at many points, how is he going to get along by ordering a car two days ahead? And if his name is already on the order book for say a car at the platform or some place else, how is he going to switch around with his car to the elevator in question and not violate the Act? Then he refers to track price in dealing with Mr. Moffat's references to the advance price paid over the boundary line. He thinks it only an insult to Mr. Moffat's intelligence to treat it as street price. Why? If a man cannot get his grain on track when he wants to (and he certainly can't under the present transportation facilities on the Canadian side), and can sell it for six or twelve cents higher on the United States side, why should he not claim the difference in that way? I know several farmers between Weyburn and the boundary line, because they could not sell their wheat at Weyburn only at a price from 6 to 8 cents lower than they could obtain over the boundary, travelled with it miles further to the town of Ambrose in North Dakota, and the town of Weyburn loses so much business in consequence.

Farmers, sink your personal jealousies. Get together. Become members of your local branch of Grain Growers. (How can we expect our wants will be attended to at Ottawa unless we present numbers showing we are united?) Organize and stick together. Vote as one man and put these elevator manipulators down and out.

FRANK SHEPHERD.

Weyburn, Sask., 5th Jan., 1909.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

In selling grain, as it does in everything else. We have been selling Western Canada grain for the past twenty-five years, and if you wish the benefit of our experience, ship us your next car of wheat, oats, barley or flax.

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RECENT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

SHOAL LAKE

President F. Simpson, in his opening address, emphasized the need for more members if we wished for greater results. The farmers are the backbone of any country and the Grain Growers' Association is comprised of the cream of the farmers. Agricultural districts ought to be represented in our legislative bodies by men of the agricultural profession.

Mr. Crerar, the lecturer, said in part:

"Farmers comprise seven tenths of the electors, and it is their own fault if things do not come their way. The distribution of cars as at present is entirely owing to the efforts made by the G.G.A. They have always had to struggle to keep the privilege alive. Grain men, elevator men, railways and bankers did all they could last spring to deprive farmers of this privilege. Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the association, by showing up the manner in which cars are allotted, made any changes in that direction impossible. Every farmer shipping oats by carload receives \$6.00 more for same owing to the action taken by the G.G.A. in convention. The organization secured by their united action \$5,000.00 for some of their members at Eli who suffered that loss by fire from a C.N.R. engine burning up hay. Another member received all costs and value of a car of wheat destroyed.

The Grain Growers' Guide is published in order to educate the farmers how best to dispose of their products. Manitoba has 30,000 farmers and but 5,000 of these are in the Grain Growers' organization. What great things could be done if the 30,000 were members. Banks, railways or legislatures could not refuse any request when made by them. Farmers could command the respect of all parties if all joined the association and stayed together.

What the association is now after is the Government ownership of interior as well as terminal elevators. They want to kill track buying of grain and have all bought on street at a difference of from 5c. upwards. Wheat at Liverpool last season averaged 8c. per bushel profit after paying all charges, meaning millions of dollars taken from the farmers. They are in favor of grain being sold on sample."

Mr. Crerar also showed the probabilities of grain being changed in terminals, and very much more high grade wheat going out than was taken in. That the elevators in the interior would cost the Government considerable less than the telephone system and would certainly be self-supporting.

Resolution by M. J. Templeton in sympathy with all the efforts made by the Grain Growers' Association, in all its endeavors, was seconded by Mr. T. Telford. A short address was given by both mover and seconder.

THE BEST YET AT SWAN LAKE

The meeting of the Grain Growers of Swan Lake held in the Bank Hall last month, was one of the best meetings ever held in Swan Lake. There was a good representative gathering from all over the district, and much interest was taken in the splendid address given by T. V. Knowles.

The speaker first outlined the rise and development of the Grain Growers Association. Only seven years ago a few farmers, not more than twenty-five in number, banded themselves together for protective purposes. To-day the Association has a membership of over 5,000 members, and it is expected that this number will be doubled before another year.

Before the Grain Growers' Association had started, a farmer could not ship a car of wheat, it having to go through the hands of the elevator men. After much

agitation the Association forced the Government to change the Grain Act, so that now a farmer has the same privileges of shipping his grain that the elevator men have. In the same way the Association agitated with the Railway Companies, until the freight on oats is reduced, saving at least \$6.00 on every car shipped.

The Grain Growers Association has also done much towards protecting the farmers from unjust treatment from the Railway Companies. Several instances were cited by Mr. Knowles where farmers could not get compensation for losses sustained till the Association took the matter up.

Mr. Knowles touched briefly on the Grain Growers Co. It started under adverse circumstances but to-day they were handling the bulk of the grain passing through Winnipeg. A sample market and Government ownership of elevators was what the farmers needed to-day. This is what the Grain Growers Association is agitating for.

A large number of new members were added to the Association at the close of the meeting.

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T. L. HARTLEY

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HOW THEY DO THINGS AT RUSSELL

At the annual meeting of the Russell District Branch of the Grain Growers' Association, held on Saturday, the following resolutions were passed:

That this meeting of the Russell District Branch of the Grain Growers' Association offer its condolence to Mrs. Lang and family in the loss of the late W. H. Lang, who was a valued member of the association.

Resolved that this meeting of the Russell District Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is of opinion that all lake and river terminals, and all transfer elevators should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government. First to maintain the purity of the standard grades which there is good reason to believe is now debased by mixing and manipulation of certificates, and to ensure to the grower just weights and fair dockage.

That this meeting of the Russell Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association hereby records its opinion that the time has come when all grain elevators should be considered public utilities and as such be owned and operated by the Province, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier, Hon. R. P. Roblin, and to the member for the county, M. A. L. Bonnycastle.

Resolved that whereas the C.P.R. and C.N.R. running into Russell have increased the freight rate on grain one cent per hundred pounds, that this increase also applies to Birtle, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood and Harrowby, and that the total difference against shippers from all these points amounts on an average crop to approximately \$10,000. We therefore pray the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to approach the said railway companies, and unless said increase is justified by necessity, to press for the reinstatement of the old rate.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. McKay; Vice-President, D. Dunn; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Farthing; Directors, W. S. Crerar, R. Shaw, W. Hembroff, W. Cusitar, R. A. McLannan and J. A. Kippan; Auditor, P. H. Spencer; Delegates to Convention, W. McKay and J. H. Farthing.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

It is with great pleasure that this report is made, because there is a record of progress almost all along the line on the year's working. Thanks to the energy of some of our members the roll call for 1908 shows a doubling of the members over 1907, we now have 103 paid up members against 52 last year, a fact to be proud of, but not to be satisfied with. Twice during the spring of the year this hall was filled by those interested in our proceedings, the meeting on March 6th being addressed by R. McKenzie, the secretary of the central association, and by our old friend and neighbor, Alex Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Both had encouraging reports of progress, both pointed out need for watchfulness and other strenuous work to maintain the progress made and to win further victories. On all sides combination and co-operation is recognized as necessary to the exigencies of the times, a large part of President Roosevelt's last message to Congress being made up of advice as to the treatment of large corporations which he says must not be destroyed by the state but protected in right dealing, restrained against extortion and punished for oppression; their profit should be large enough to pay generous salaries to staff and liberal wages to workmen, with reasonable dividend to stock holders, all of which we will doubtless allow.

The efforts of our association and the Provincial House to control the Grain Dealers' Association has so far not met with success. We have an enemy who will

corners, and only one effective means exists for putting him out of business and that is to take away the elevators which enables him to manipulate the market to his purposes. One old evil we can all help to remove, that of overestimating the crop, which is used to depress the market at the opening of almost every season, this being no exception. The Ogilvie Milling Co. during and just before harvest sent fabulous reports to Britain as to the magnitude of the crop, and actually sold below value on Liverpool market with this end in view.

The season, particularly in this district, has played into the hands of the elevator men, and an unusual quantity has unfortunately got into their hands. Russell being fortunate in securing from 3½ to 5c. per bushel above the average for the province, may we not credit some of this to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and some to the influence of our own Association, not forgetting our local Farmers' elevator.

Many of our members have benefitted by the opening of the C.N.R., shipping facilities coming almost to the door of many who have hitherto had to draw their grain weary miles to a shipping point. Congratulations are due them on this, but other expected benefits are yet absent, and whilst at competitive points there is an improvement in service, rates have so far as this district goes, advanced, and we now pay 16c. per hundred instead of 15c.

Some twenty years ago our municipalities raised monies by debentures to give bonus to grist mills. One of these has been out of existence some time, being destroyed by fire, another exists in a moribund condition, and a decision by Police Magistrate Collins is to the effect that a mill bonused by money raised by taxes on the property of the district to give gristing rights to the inhabitants and whose only business practically during all the years has been gristing, is not a grist mill under the statute, and not bound by its provisions. Gristers must therefore govern themselves accordingly, as the owner of such mill is only bound by special contract and perhaps not then unless same could be proved by witnesses.

Several valuable amendments to the Grain Act were obtained and the result of the operation of the Grain Growers Grain Co. were eminently satisfactory.

A LIVE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vegreville branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association was held in the town hall on Saturday afternoon last. The attendance was satisfactory considering that it was the day after Christmas and that many of the members have to travel 15 or 20 miles to attend a meeting.

The reports of the secretary for the year 1908 were read and adopted. The membership of the local branch is now 155, and the bank balance is \$316.

The local branch is about to take up the erection of a building for holding meetings. H. T. Payne, G. T. Gascoigne and the secretary were empowered to get a building in shape and report early in January.

The matter of erecting an elevator was discussed and it was given a six months' hoist.

The entire executive board was elected by acclamation and resulted as follows:—

President, G. T. Gascoigne; Vice-President, D. A. Kennedy; Directors, H. McCleery, Sherman Huff, H. T. Payne, E. J. Sandcock, John McKeith and W. G. Cole.

Jas. J. Stanton, D. A. Kennedy, G. T. Gascoigne and others spoke in very forcible terms against the Department of Education in its neglect to give adequate recognition to representations made by the local branch regarding educational facilities for children in sparsely settled districts. To strengthen the case three special

convention, and others will be chosen later on. The three picked out on Saturday were J. J. Stanton, G. T. Gascoigne and Thos. Balaam.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president for his services during the past year.

The next meeting of the local branch will be held on Saturday, January 9, 1909.

THOS. BALAAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BLARIS FLOURISHING

The annual meeting of the Blaris Grain Growers' Association was held at Blaris school house on Thursday afternoon, December 31st.

After the minutes of last meeting were read and disposed of, President Iverach gave a splendid address urging the members to be faithful in their attendance at the meetings of the association, for without numbers the meeting lacked the enthusiasm which should characterize our meetings. He also gave a report of the correspondence which he had carried on with the warehouse commissioner re the placing of a man by the C.P.R. at the Arrow River siding to look after the Car Order Book. It was decided as the grain shipping season was so far advanced that we would not take any action till next fall and then demand either an agent or a man to look after the Car Order Book and seal cars.

The secretary in giving his report stated that he had secured to two different persons who had sums in dispute on cars of wheat shipped out through the elevator company, payment in full, by simply telling the agent that if the amount was not paid in full at once that the association would take the matter up and collect it.

This is only one of the various ways that the association is a benefit to the farmer, and it is the duty of every farmer to hand in his name and one dollar to help on the good work.

The officers for 1909 are:—President, Wm. Iverach; Vice-President, H. A. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer F. A. Campbell; Directors—D. J. Hill, Wm. Rowles, J. D. Harrison, Chas. Craig, M. Bridge, Wesley Stewart, L. M. Hunkin.

On the meeting being opened for members to pay up, twenty names were placed on the roll.

President Iverach and Vice-President Wilson were appointed delegates to attend the Provincial Association at Brandon.

The Secretary presented a petition for signatures re government ownership of interior elevators, and as quite a number of the members felt that they did not understand the question sufficiently well to know whether it would be a good move to take or not, it was decided to make it a subject of debate at our next meeting to be held on Saturday afternoon, January 9th, at two o'clock. F. A. Campbell leads in favor of government ownership and Wm. Iverach opposed. Great interest is taken in this subject, as it is one of such vital importance to the farmer.

H. A. FRAZER, Sec.-Treas.

CARROLL STRONG FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

A meeting of the Carroll Grain Growers was held in Carroll on Jan. 2nd, 1909, and after a prolonged discussion in regard to government ownership of elevators and the marketing of grain in general, a petition was signed by a number of members asking the government to acquire control of internal and terminal elevators. It was also arranged to hold the annual social on Feb. 5th.

RIDGEVILLE WILL RISE AND BUILD

The annual meeting of the Ridgeville Branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Ridgeville on Tuesday, December 22. There was a good turnout, some 35 being present. This is a new branch organized this summer by T. W. Knowles and is making a good strong growth. In the election of officers Mr. Ham. Stuart was re-elected president, Mr. W. Lindsey vice-president, and Mr. A. McBean secretary. Messrs. S. Smith and T. Collins will be the delegates to Brandon convention. The Auditors' report showed a balance on hand without any liabilities, of \$16.50. About twenty-two joined the Association at this meeting. After an interesting and instructive address from Mr. T. W. Knowles, which was much appreciated by those present, a resolution was moved by Mr. S. Smith, seconded by W. Lindsey and carried unanimously, that this branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association request the Minister of Trade and Commerce to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Thomas Greenway on the Board of Railway Commissioners by the appointing of a prominent farmer satisfactory to the Grain Growers' Association. The petitions for government owned elevators circulated here has now over 200 names, and as there are over 1,000 petitions circulating in Manitoba the association expects to bring strong pressure to bear on the Government.

RIDGEVILLE GRAIN GROWERS TO BUILD A HALL AT RIDGEVILLE.

After the annual meeting on Tuesday those present formed a ways and means committee with the object of seeing what prospects there would be to build a hall at Ridgeville. As every one present were in favor of having a hall, it resolved itself into a committee of the whole as to the best way to get it started. A committee was formed consisting of H. Stewart, W. Lindsey, R. McLelland, A. McBean, Roy Whitman to arrange a plan to form a joint stock company of \$2,000 on shares of \$5 each to report the following Thursday. There is no doubt the company will be formed as those present were much in earnest and the hall is greatly needed. This will be the first building put up by the Grain Growers in this province and will be much to the credit of the enterprise of the Ridgeville association.

GRISWOLD RECOMMENDS A SAMPLE MARKET

Griswold, Man., Dec. 29, 1908.

R. McKenzie, Esq., Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir,—The Griswold Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on the 19th inst., there being a very interesting meeting, with D. C. McMillan in the chair, the president being absent on a vacation.

A great deal of interest was displayed in the government ownership of elevators, although there were diverse opinions on this subject. Some seem to think that it could not be handled successfully on account of the political graft which exists at the present time. If this point could be made clear this subject would receive the unanimous support of the people. But notwithstanding this they recommend the establishing of a sample market where wheat can be bought for its milling qualities.

The petitions praying the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for government ownership of elevators and sample market have been carefully distributed among the directors so that everyone will have a chance to fix their names upon it.

The following are the representatives to the Central Convention: Dan. Roberts, J. Sutherland, J. W. McManes.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. M. C. ...

tors—H. Winters, J. Burns, Gilmour, Thos. Garth, D. B. McMillan, J. Magregor.

The following resolution was then brought forward, which received the unanimous support of the meeting :

Resolved, that we the members of the Griswold Grain Growers' Association, heartily endorse the efforts of the executive during the past year, and we recommend that they continue the fight for government ownership of elevators and sample market.

Wishing the several associations the compliments of the season, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. W. McMANES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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GOODLANDS UNANIMOUS ON ALL POINTS

Goodlands, Dec. 18, 1908.

To the Editor G. G. Guide :

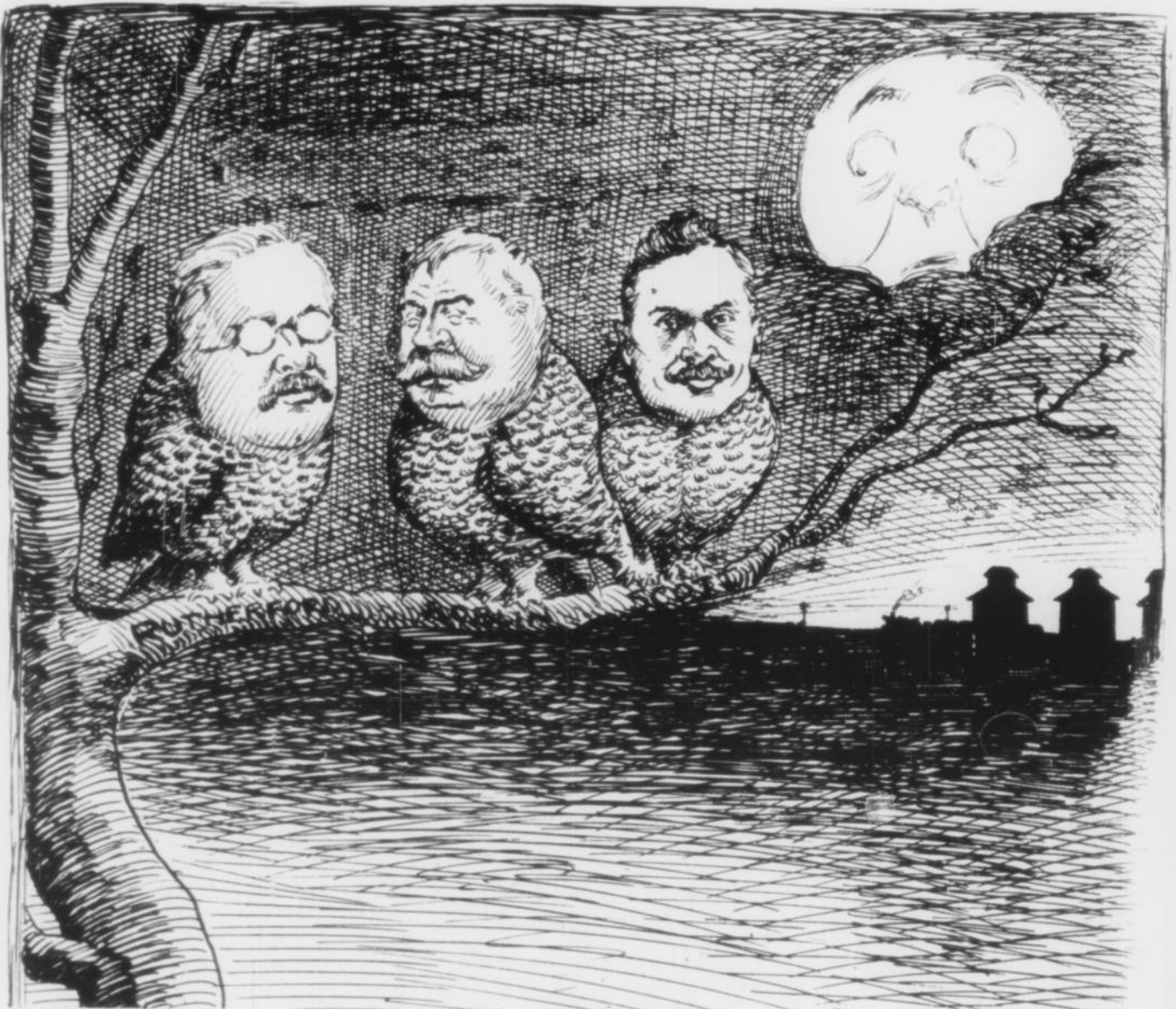
Dear Sir,—The annual meeting of the Goodlands G. G. A. was held on the 17th December, and although rather small in numbers those present were very enthusiastic and enjoyed the address given by Mr. D. D. McArthur of Lauder, who ably dealt with government ownership of elevators and who showed some startling facts and figures of the way the grain trade is carried on at present. After listening with pleasure and interest to what Mr. McArthur had to say we then proceeded to elect officers for 1909, which resulted as follows : President, D. E. Tompsett ; Vice-President, Thos. James ; Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. Perrin ; Directors, C. H. Manz, J. Johnson, D. S. McLeod, D. McKillop, J. James.

It was the unanimous feeling of those present that every farmer in the country should become a member of the association and also a subscriber of the Guide.

It is to be regretted that so little interest is taken by the farmers in a matter of so much importance to them as that which the G. G. A.'s are endeavoring to secure.

Yours truly,

T. S. PERRIN.



WHO? WHO?? WHO-OO???

—Why the Premiers, of course, brooding in solemn silence over the Elevator Question.

AN EDITORIAL HIT

Hamiota, Jan. 4, 1909.

Editor Grain Growers' Guide.

Dear Sir,—I must compliment you on your able editorial in the December issue of the Guide, headed "The Farmer in Politics."

In this article you have set out very clearly existing conditions of the agricultural class in the political arena of to-day. It should certainly be considered a slur on the intelligence of any farmers' audience to admit that they could be taught anything that should be a benefit to them either in the past or future, by a law student who is simply in the game for personal benefit. But we are compelled to admit that the farming community are the most gullable class of individuals in existence to-day, and have been all along. It is simply deplorable how little interest the average farmer takes in the public questions of the day or how little importance he attaches to the privilege of the franchise.

In this respect we believe he is worse than the laboring classes. They value the franchise for what they can get out of it. But with the assistance of the Guide, the G.G.A. and the G.G.G. Co. we have good hopes of being able to educate the bulk of the farming community in time, first by getting them to join the association, then to take the Guide, and then to join the Grain Co. This should not occupy very long if properly undertaken by the local associations, assisted by other factions. But the question of selecting candidates for political elections is another matter altogether.

Under the present franchise act, which extends the franchise to every British subject over 21 years of age, there is such a large number of individuals who have no interest whatever in the result of the elections but merely to sell their vote to the highest bidder. We cannot expect to elect farmer candidates, who are in many cases handicapped for money, which makes it impossible to elect him when pitted against money on the other side. But let the Association take up the question of the franchise act and endeavor to have it amended by cutting out the floating population who have no interest in the government or legislation of the country, and allow the franchise only to property holders who can qualify for a vote in a municipal election, or at least use the municipal lists to compile the other lists from.

This is not by any means a party question, as neither parties are willing to take it up until it can be shown that a large number of the electors are in favor of it; hence there should be no objection to discussing it in the Central Association. We would very much like to have the question not only introduced and discussed, but passed by that body. It could then be taken up by the Union of Municipalities, and if adopted by that organization too, the rest would be easy.

The only clause in your article to which I could take exception is the last one, in which you state the Grain Growers' Association has no place for the agitator. The difference of opinion seems to be in the definition of the word "agitator." My idea of an agitator is a man like yourself and Mr. Partridge who can stir up public opinion to a realization of the conditions we are laboring under and show them how they can better their conditions. I think if it were not for the agitator we would be no better off to-day than we were five years ago. All good reforms are started by the agitators. Therefore I would say all honor to the agitator who is working for the benefit of his brother farmers. Let us hold up his hands; he is an absolute necessity to educate the farming community. Keep up the good work; we are gaining ground slowly but no less surely.

Faithfully yours,

H. A. FRAZER.

READY REPORTEE

Dorcas—"The operation was successful, but the patient couldn't survive the shock." Mr. Dorcas—"Gracious! How careless to let a poor man in his condition find out what the operation cost."

"Miss Rosina," said a young and ardent lover to a fashionable lady, "I have loved you ever since you were a beautiful school girl. Ah, I remember when your golden hair used to cluster about your shoulders, and—" "That will do, sir," replied Miss Rosina, coldly. "When I was a school-girl my hair was brown; its golden hue now is due to peroxide of hydrogen!"

When the Honorable Artillery Company were being entertained by a club at Boston, the commander of the Fall River Naval Reserves was tracing with great earnestness his ancestry and descent from a well-known family in England. One of the English guests remarked, with a decided drawl, that his father was born in the Highlands and his mother just across the border, so that he was half Scotch and the other half— Here a waiter interrupted with "Soda?"

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ADDRESS

GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hero Grain Separators

Fanning Mills are becoming the most necessary article on your farm. **Seed Wheat** the most particular. **Wild Oats** the most dreaded. **The Hero**, the friend of the farmer, will separate your **wheat** from **wild oats**, and causes every one who uses them to rejoice. Order one from your dealer at the nearest town. Buy nothing but the best. Insist on getting the **HERO**. It has no equal under any name or form. Sold by a dealer in every town.



MANUFACTURED BY THE

Hero Manufacturing Co. Ltd

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UNSOLICITED

Esterhazy, Sask., Dec. 13th, 1908.

Dear Sirs,—Returns from my car of wheat are received, for which accept by best thanks. I shipped 664 bushels No. 3 and sold for 96c. and 359 bushels of 1907 No. 6 F. and got 82½c., while I could only get in Esterhazy 56c. this fall and a year ago could only get 15c. and 17c. per bushel, as the buyers here would only grade it No. 2 feed. It was a big surprise to me and everyone who sees the returns. Shall certainly ship all my grain to you in the future and recommend your company to all farmers. I am told you are going into the cattle business also. If this is true would like to hear from you to that effect.

Yours truly,

W. F. GREEN.

Rapid City, Man., Jan. 2nd, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I received car return and draft all safe and I certainly did well by shipping to you. I made a net profit of \$65.00. I took a load of this wheat to the local elevator. He graded it No. 2 Northern and gave me 87c. for it. He also docked 1½ per cent. for it after I had fanned it. I shipped the balance to you and the car went No. 1 Northern with no dockage, which netted me 92c., a straight gain of \$65.00. Mr. Elevator asked me why I did not bring some more in. I said, "I gave you a load the other day, how much more do you want?" I am glad to see you are doing such a good trade, not because I hold four shares in the company—that certainly has paid me well;—but because this company is making the farmer feel that dependency that is truly and justly his. Also the Guide is doing a great work in this part of the country. It is just an A1 paper. Thanking you for past favors, believe me

Yours sincerely,

E. W. MEADOWS.

DELIGHTED WITH THEIR PREMIUMS

Hamiota, Dec. 16, 1908.

The G. G. Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—I received my watch on December 14th, and was very glad to receive it, and I think it is just fine. Wishing the Guide every success.

Yours faithfully,

MARY I. WHYTE.

833 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

December 15th, 1908.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg:

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the silver watch you have so kindly sent me in return for five subscribers' names I forwarded to you.

I am greatly pleased with the watch, and indeed it has exceeded my expectations. Wishing "The Guide" the success it deserves, I am,

Yours faithfully,

MARY ISABELLA COLLIE.

AND WE HAVE MANY MORE LIKE THESE

Farm Lands and City Property

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

SEE ME for easy terms and good land. A few parcels on half crop payments. ONE SECTION with stock and implements.

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The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

MAKE GROWTH NOT WEALTH YOUR GOAL

The youth who starts out in life with wealth as his ideal is a foredoomed failure. If you would succeed, let growth, expansion of mind and heart, and wealth of character, not money-getting, be your aim.

Be as large a man as you can make yourself. Broaden your sympathies by taking an interest in other things than those which concern your immediate business. A knowledge of the great world-movements, active sympathy with all efforts directed toward progress and the betterment of mankind, and the cultivation of the finer side of your nature—fostering the love of music, art, and literature,—will not only enlarge your vision, but will also increase a hundredfold your enjoyment of life and your value to society.

Do not allow yourself to become self-centered. Give some of your energies to securing better conditions for those less fortunately circumstanced like yourself. Interest yourself in politics. Go to the primaries. Remember that you are, first of all, a man, and then a citizen, and that making a life is man's first duty.

Keep your manhood always in view. Never do anything that will throw discredit upon it, and success will mean far more to you than mere money-getting. You will find that culture, the development of your aesthetic nature, will enrich you more than the accumulation of dollars.

If you attain to true manhood; if you have developed along the lines of your higher self; if you have kept growing through all the years, no matter whether you have accumulated wealth or not, you are successful.

If, on the other hand, you have not kept growing; if you have starved your mind in order to fatten your pocket book; if you have strangled your sympathies, your interest in the welfare of others, for the sake of increasing your business; if you have neglected your friendships, ignored the claims of those dependent upon you, or who have helped to make your business successful; or if you have been stingy, hard, and exacting, while you have been accumulating your money, you have failed, though you have made millions.

IN SPITE OF ENVIRONMENT

You may be sure that people who are always complaining of their environment,—of the conditions which surround them,—for the evident purpose of excusing their inaction, mediocre work, or failure, are not organized for success. They lack something, and that something, as a rule, is an inclination to do downright, persistent hard work. They are better at finding excuses for their failure than at anything else.

In this electrical age of sharp competition, no young man can hope to get on who does not throw his whole soul into what he is doing. Great achievement is won by doing, doing, doing, and doing over again; by repeating, repeating, repeating, and repeating over again; by finding one's bent and sticking to that line of work early and late, year in and year out, persistently, and determinedly.

There is no halfway about it. No one can succeed by taking hold of his occupation by his finger-tips. He must grasp the situation with all the vigor of his being, with all the energy he can muster, and stick and hang and dig and save: this is the cost of any worthy achievement, and there is no lower price. There are no bargains on the success-counter. There is but one price,—take it or leave it. You simply waste your time if you banter.

What a pitiable sight it is to see a strong, vigorous, well-educated young man, in this age of opportunity such as the world never saw before, sitting around wasting his precious years, throwing away golden opportunities simply because he does not happen to be placed just

where he thinks the great chances are, or does not see an opportunity which is big enough to match his ambition or his ability!

It is a cruel, wicked sight to see wealthy young men squandering the hard-earned fortunes of their fathers in vicious living, but what shall we say of a vigorous youth with giant energies, and good education, who folds his arms and refuses to seize the opportunities all about him?

Bishop Spaulding, in a recent address, said: "Success lies in never tiring of doing, in repeating, and never ceasing to repeat; in toiling, in waiting, in bearing, and in observing; in watching and experimenting, in falling back on oneself by reflection, turning the thought over and over, round and about the mind and vision, acting again and again upon it,—this is the law of growth. The secret is to do, to do now; not to look away at all.

"That is the great illusion and delusion,—that we look away to what life will be to us in ten years or in twenty years; we look to other surroundings. The surrounding is nothing, the environment is nothing; or, in other words, it is not possible to work except in the actual environment. If you do not work where you are, where will you work? If you do not work now, when will you work? There is nothing for us but here and now."

WASTE OF ENERGY

What would be thought of a miller, who, because a large amount of water was stored in his mill-pond, thought he could afford to neglect leaks in his dam? Would not the chances be that in the midst of the summer drought the water would be entirely gone and his mill forced to lie idle, impoverishing the miller and inconveniencing a whole neighborhood?

Nature has stored in every normal youth a reservoir of physical and mental energy which means much in the way of character, success, and happiness. One of the saddest sights is to see thousands of promising youths allowing their energy to be wasted through ruinous habits of idleness, dissipation, extravagance, and neglect of opportunity.

The word economy is usually applied to the saving of money, but this, perhaps, is the least important of its applications. Wasting money is of little importance when compared with wasting energy, mental and vital forces and opportunities, a waste that endangers our highest welfare. Many a man who is economical to stinginess in money matters, squanders, with fearful waste, his mental and moral energy. He who would make the most possible of his life, must early learn to stop all leaks of reserve power. Wasting opportunities, time and vital forces, constitutes the great tragedy of human life. It is the principal cause of unhappiness and failure.

Many busy people are shameful wasters of time and opportunity, simply because they do low things when higher ones are possible. They read a poor book when they might read a better one. They squander time with bad companions when good ones are possible. They waste time in half-doing things, in botching, bungling and blundering, in doing things over and over because they were not done right the first time.

These little leaks, these wastes that drain the success capital, bankrupt many American youths, yet they are singly so insignificant that the victims do not realize their evil influence. There are so many ways of wasting vitality that economy in its use is difficult.

A great waste of mental and moral vitality is indulging in demoralizing, vicious and deteriorating thoughts. Every bit of useless worry,—and all worries are useless,—every bit of anxiety, every particle of fretting and stewing, every bit of despondency, indulgence in melancholy

or foreboding, every bit of fear,—fear of failure, of losses, of sickness, of disease, of death, of unjust criticism or ridicule, or of the unfavorable opinions of others,—all these things are vitality-sappers, worse than useless, for they unfit us for constructive, creative work by squandering that which makes such work possible.

One is wasting life force every time he talks of failure, of hard luck, of troubles and trials, of past errors and mistakes. If one would succeed, let him turn his back on the past, burning all the bridges behind him; turn his back to shadows and face the light. Every act of dishonesty, whether others know it or not, is a terrible life-waster, a success-sapper.

The lack of self-control, a quick temper, and a hot tongue, are fearful wasters of vitality and character, which bankrupt many a precious life. The fatal word that breaks a beautiful friendship, the trigger pulled in an instant and taking a life, the word hissed hot from the mouth in a second that blasts a life's happiness,—these are fearful squanderers of vitality, of life, of opportunity.

Everything which frets, chafes, rasps or brings in-harmony into life is a vitality-waster. Whatever brings discord into the nervous system destroys power. Friction is a deadly foe to happiness and success. It grinds away the delicate bearings of life's machinery without doing any good work or increasing any value. To free life from friction, to lubricate all the faculties, and to stop all the leaks of energy, is the firm duty to oneself and to others. If all the enemies of one's ambition are permitted to make away with one's success capital, there can be no hope of getting on and up in the world.

THE POWER OF PERSONALITY

There is an indiscribable something in certain personalities which is greater than mere physical beauty and more powerful than learning. The charm of personality is a divine gift that often sways the strongest characters, and sometimes even controls the destinies of nations.

We are unconsciously influenced by people who possess this magnetic power. The moment we come into their presence we have a sense of enlargement, of expansion in every direction. They seem to unlock within us possibilities of which we previously had no conception. Our horizon broadens; we feel a new power stirring through all our being; we experience a sense of relief, as if a great weight which long had pressed upon us had been removed.

We can converse with such people in a way that astonishes us, although, meeting them, perhaps, for the first time. We express ourselves more clearly and eloquently than we believed we could. They draw out the best that is in us; they introduce us, as it were, to our larger, better selves. With their presence, impulses and longings come thronging to our minds which never stirred us before. All at once life takes on a higher and nobler meaning, and we are fired with a desire to do more than we have ever before done, and to be more than we have been in the past.

A few minutes before, perhaps, we were sad and discouraged, when, suddenly, the flashlight of a potent personality of this kind has opened a rift in our lives and revealed to us hidden capabilities. Sadness gives place to joy, despair to hope, and disheartenment to encouragement. We have been toned to finer issues; we have caught a glimpse of higher ideals; and, for the moment, at least, have been transformed. The old commonplace life, with its absence of purpose and endeavor, has dropped out of sight, and we resolve, with better heart and newer hope, to struggle to make permanently ours the forces and potentialities that have been revealed to us.

Even a momentary contact with a character of this

kind kind seems to double our mental and soul powers, as two great dynamos double the current which passes over the wire, and we are loath to leave the magical presence lest we lose our new-born power.

On the other hand, we frequently meet people who make us shrivel and shrink into ourselves. The moment they come near us we experience a cold chill, as if a blast of winter had struck us in midsummer. A blighting, narrowing sensation, which seems to make us suddenly smaller, passes over us. We feel a decided loss of power, of possibility. We could no more smile in their presence than we could laugh while at a funeral. Their gloomy, miasmatic atmosphere chills all our natural impulses. In their presence there is no possibility of expansion for us. As a dark cloud suddenly obscures the brightness of a smiling summer sky, their shadows are cast upon us and fill us with vague, undefinable uneasiness.

We instinctively feel that such people have no sympathy with our aspirations, and our natural prompting is to guard closely any expression of our hopes and ambitions. When they are near us our laudable purposes and desires shrink into insignificance and mere foolishness; the charm of sentiment vanishes and life seems to lose color and zest. The effect of their presence is paralyzing, and we hasten from it as soon as possible.

If we study these two types of personality, we shall find that the chief difference between them is that the first loves his kind, and the latter does not. Of course, that rare charm of manner which captivates all those who come within the sphere of its influence, and that strong personal magnetism which inclines all hearts toward its fortunate possessor, are largely natural gifts. But we shall find that the man who practices unselfishness, who is generously interested in the welfare of others, who feels it a privilege to have the power to do a fellow-creature a kindness,—even though polished manners and a gracious presence may be conspicuous by their absence,—will be an elevating influence wherever he goes. He will bring encouragement to and uplift every life that touches his. He will be trusted and loved by all who come in contact with him. This type of personality we may all cultivate if we will.

TRYING TO WORK WITHOUT SYSTEM

You may ask me to tell you frankly and candidly why you have not succeeded better, and I shall do so. It seems to me that one of your greatest hindrances is a lack of method and order. You are not systematic in your endeavors. You are spasmodic, irregular, rhapsodical, and uncertain. Your tendency is to give too much time to reflection and not enough to action. From my observation, I should say that you mull too much over your work; you sit and ponder and think, not carefully, but in a helter-skelter sort of way.

You are not systematic in your work. Your desk is laden with papers, letters and manuscripts that should be filed and arranged in an orderly manner, and not carelessly put into pigeonholes and drawers, where you are obliged to rummage in a great mass of papers when you want to find anything.

Lack of system will cause you to do things over many times, which might easily have been done correctly and finally at first. As you do not preserve the result of your labors by systematic arrangement, you have your work to do over again, when you want some particular thing, because it takes less time than it would to find it among your confused mass of material.

You think you accomplish a great deal more than you do because you so waste the effects of your labor that your effort does not count in final results. It seems to me that you also lack dispatch. Procrastination is one of your greatest enemies. You keep putting off things from day to day on flimsy excuses. You resolve often

that you will act with precision, that you will do things at once, but your resolve dies out; it atrophies, and, when night comes, you find that you have executed but a small part of what you intended to do.

Executive dispatch is one of the indispensable requisites of success. Its cultivation would facilitate your work wonderfully. A man who dillydallies, who procrastinates, who never acts promptly, who puts off a thing until he is compelled to do it, can never expect to win success.

You lack the power of decision. It takes you a long time to make up your mind, and even then you do not decide firmly and positively, but are always ready to reconsider, or reopen the question. You like to "look things over" too much. This wavering, capricious habit is very injurious and demoralizing to the mind. After a while you lose confidence in your judgment, in your power to decide, and you depend upon others for advice and suggestions. You lose your originality and become an imitator. When something important confronts you which demands immediate decision, you hesitate, "beat about the bush," to gain time, grasp into vacancy for the advice of your prompters, and very often lose a grand opportunity to better yourself. This habit is very destructive to true character-building. People who are always weighing and balancing questions in their minds, and always ready to reconsider what has been practically settled, lack strong character-fiber, and are deficient in manhood-timber. Absolute independence is essential to strong character. Leaners, imitators, and people who never learn to depend on themselves are always weaklings. I know of nothing more demoralizing to the highest success, to real manhood or womanhood-building, than the growth of a habit of indecision.

A man who does forcible work must dismiss a subject from his mind when he is done with. This increases the grasp and power of the mind and keeps it clear for concentration upon the thing under consideration. Nothing can be accomplished with half a mind; you must concentrate, or focus all your powers upon the thing you are doing. This you can never do when things by the score are half-settled in your mind, continually obtruding themselves for consideration, and hindering the thought of present problems.

When you have anything in hand, settle it. Do not look at it, lay it down, then look at something else and lay that down also, but settle things as you go along. It is a thousand times better to make an occasional mistake than never to settle anything, but be always balancing, weighing, and considering many things at a time.

It is vigorous thought which counts. A subject which is handled, so to speak, with the tips of the mental fingers, never amounts to anything. You must seize and grasp with all your might the thing you are attempting, and do it with vigor and enthusiasm, if you wish it to bear the stamp of superiority when completed. Another defect in your work, which arises from the faults I have mentioned, is failure to complete things. Your work bears the impress of incompleteness, and seems always to lack something.

If you could overcome these defects, you might be successful, for you really possess great ability but lack definiteness. Evidently your mind has not been trained to exactitude. There has been carelessness in your education somewhere. It may be partly the fault of your teacher's early life to these deficiencies. If this had been done, the task of correction would have been easier than it is now, but the faults may still be overcome if proper diligence be used. I hope, for your own sake, that you will set about it with determination.

COMMON DIFFICULTIES

You look quite clever, friend;
I know you're an average man.
Did you ever open a tin of meat
With the key that is on the can?

I know you're bright and sharp.
I like your cut and style.
Can you get dressed in a sleeper berth
And not get out in the aisle?

I know you've been about,
You look like a man alive;
Did you ever get a ten-cent smoke
As advertised, for five?

You've had experience
In some of the paths you've strayed,
Can you put a tight car window up
And not have to call for aid?

I know you've been about,
You've put your time to use;
Do you ever find it hard to strike
The joints of a roasted goose?

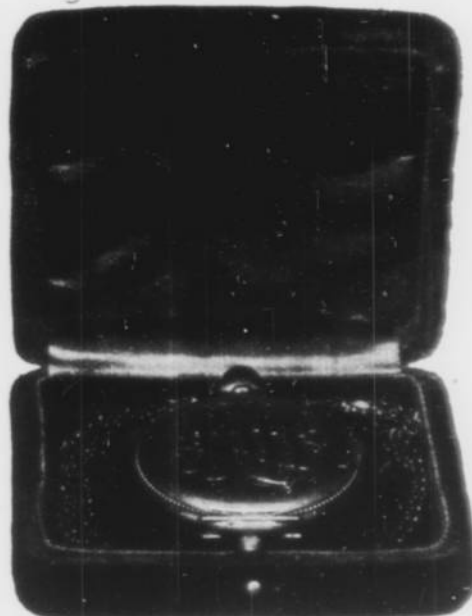
Thanks, friend; I'm reassured,
You've been around, I see;
I thought, perhaps, until I asked,
The fault lay all with me.

—"New York Times."

Mrs. Grumps—"My husband has great difficulty in finding the keyhole of the front door when he comes home on lodge nights. Do you think he needs stronger glasses?"

"No, ma'am. Probably his glasses are too strong."

LADIES' WATCHES



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1533 Watch Case and Chain are fine 14k. gold filled, guaranteed for twenty-five years. We strongly recommend this gold-filled case in preference to an all gold case at the same price. It is stronger and more serviceable, and will last longer. The movement is a finely finished Waltham, Breguet hairspring, compensating balance, etc., and guaranteed to give thorough satisfaction. Watch and Chain, with any style of engraved Monogram, complete in case \$16.00
1534 Same watch without monogram or chain \$10.60

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WINNIPEG

HOW WE RENTED THE FARM ON SHARES

(An Old-Time Memory)

You see, the way on't why we rented the place at all wuz on account of help, or rather the want of it.

Early in the spring Josiah and I lost the best help we ever had. Ury and Philury, who had lived with us year in and year out, and good every year and all the year round, made up their minds to go to the West. Ury hearn that he could do splendid out to the Michigan where his brother Moses lived. Moses had lost his wife and urged Ury's folks to come and move right in with 'em. He held out splendid expectations, and Ury wuz dazzled by 'em.

Well, of course, bein' left with the farm on his hands Josiah had to do somethin'. Good, faithful help couldn't be found and so he concluded to rent the farm on shares—we to have half of everything, and the man half. And the man he let it to I didn't like his looks from the first on't. He had a kind of a meechin' look and looked some like his sir-name; his name wuz Elam Craft. Now, Elam did his work middlin' well, and didn't drink nor cut up and act, but oh, how clost he wuz! and how tricky! and how that clost, hateful disposition of hisen cropped out.

You see, lettin' out the farm on shares, one horse, or rather mair, wuz all we needed, for Josiah and me, we didn't go on any very long towers, and the mair wuz enough, and, as the poet sez, enough is as good as a feast. But somehow in makin' the bargain Elam fixed it so with my good onsuspectin' pardner that he made him think as he wuz to have half of everything he ort to have half of the horse and half of the cow; we always saved one cow out of the dairy for our own use.

Well, I told Josiah when he come home and told me how the bargain run that we would see trouble with that claws in the papers. But it wuz too late then to interfere; the papers wuz made out and signed. But didn't my words come true? Yes indeed they did! And the trouble we see can never be truly told on. Every time a'most that we wanted to use the mair to ride out Elam would say that he had got to use his half on her some other way, and what could we do? How could we drive our half to mill or meetin' with his half on't plowin' or cultivatin'? And Josiah wanted to use his half doin' a little work in our garden (we reserved a good garden) why then Elam would want to take his half and go off to the store or somewhere with it, or visitin' his wife's folks, and what could we do? The writin's wuz drawed. And then Josiah is tender-hearted, and has always follered the Bible rule and been merciful to his beast, and Elam insisted that it wuz his right to chastise his half of the horse if he wanted to, and he would whip it jest to be mean, and when Josiah complained he would look up as innocent and say, "Why, I hain't touched your half of the horse, have I? What right have you to complain? You can pompey your side all you're a minter and spile it—spare the rod and spile the mair—but my half of that critter has got to mind."

And he never did touch the whip only on his half as we could see. And then sometimes cold days, when Josiah thought she ort to be blanketed, he would flare up and say his half wuz too hot as it wuz; he didn't want her to git swetty, and he wouldn't have it touched, and how could Josiah make the blanket stay on his half? Poor old critter! I've seen Josiah almost weep tellin' me about it.

And feedin' on't; she had been used to bein' fed generous, but Elam said that high feedin' wuz liable to bring on appoplexy (appoplexy in a horse! who ever hearn on't?). And so he jest stented and starved his half

on't knowin' Josiah would make it up and not see that good patient-eyed old mair sufferin' for food. And when he felt shiftless he wouldn't water his half on't regular at all, and my poor pardner had to do that.

• • •

And the same with shuein' her: Elam pretended that it made horses healthy to go barefoot, and he brung up the new fad a' eminent doctor had of makin' his patients walk barefoot in the mornin' dew, and he said he wanted to try it on the mair. Elam had been off a-visitin' over a' awful stunny road and he come back with the mair's shues all off. Josiah had just had her shod, and Elam had ort to replaced 'em. But no! he said he wanted to try this new doctorin'. He said that if it give so much vitality to a human bein' it would be still better for a horse, they havin' four feet instead of two to draw the electricity and healin' virtues from the earth, and 'tennyrate he shouldn't shue his half on her at all. So, of course, rather than have the mair go unshod my pardner wuz to the expense on't.

And Elam, jest to be mean, kep' hintin' that he wuz goin' to cut off the mair's tail; he said that it wuz fur more stylish short. He knew Josiah felt that the mair ort to have her tail in hot weather to use as a fan, and to keep the flies off. But Elam kep' up his hintin' and insinuatn' that he wuz goin' to cut it off. It kep' Josiah in a stew all the time; but I knew he wouldn't, for he dassent touch only his half on't, and how would it look with half off? And they did enjuy drivin' the mair the best that ever wuz. You see they never had a horse to drive before—they wuz as poor as poverty—and them are the very ones to cut a big swath, give 'em a chance. He'd always been driv' round by somebody and now he wuz bound to drive when he got the chance.

And they acted jest as mean with the cow. Josiah wanted it milked at the same time night and mornin', as the right way is; but Elam, if he took it into his head to, would up and milk his half of her when the sun wuz two hours high, or in the mornin' by candle-light, and how did we know but he milked more than his half? We couldn't tell, and of course the cow wouldn't say anything. I tried to better matters by proposin' that we should milk her one week and Elam the next, or divide it by days, he one and we one. But no, he had to milk his half every day and when he wuz a-minter, and we had to put up with it, for the writin's wuz drawed.

• • •

But the worm will turn if tromped on too severe. One day we wuz goin' on invitation to Loontown to visit the relation on Josiah's side for a day or two. Josiah wuz out harnessin', and Elam went out to the barn and said we couldn't have the mair, for he had got to take his half on't and go way up beyend Zoar for lumber. Josiah did sprunt up and say: "You tarnal critter, you! You used the hull of the mair all last week and I didn't say nothin', and now I'll take my half of that mair to-day and to-morrow if I cut her right in two and draw half on't myself in the democrat."

Well, Elam see that Josiah wuz in earnest and he gin up. He wuz makin' too good a thing out on't to have it divided in the old Bible way. And so we sot off on our tower, havin' a tussel about the cow the last thing. For he said, jest to be mean, that he shouldn't milk only jest his half whilst we wuz away. But Josiah told him that he had engaged Zeb Petrie to milk his half, and Elam felt beat enough, for he knew Zeb would git his half of the milk if he had to live under a' umbrell' out

in the paster and keep stiddy company with the cow all the time we wuz away.

But to resoom the tail. Elam complained bitterly of Zeb when we got back; said he believed that he had milked more than his half; 'tennyrate they hadn't got nigh so much milk as usual. And his wife complained to me that the children hadn't enough to drink (they drank it instead of water), and she couldn't make custard pies and Dutch cheese, and didn't have cream enough for shortenin' (who ever hearn of depenin' on cream for shortenin' when you send your milk to the factory?). Ury had always kep' two quarts of milk out of the dairy for their use, but Mis' Craft used it lavish. But when they complained of Zeb I sez in a very dry way:

"Mr. Petrie has always had the name of bein' honest."

"Well," sez they, "we didn't have nigh so much milk as usual."

And I sez in a cool tone: "Like as not."

And Josiah sez in a dretful meanin' axent: "I pre-soom to say you didn't"; and Josiah added: "I have felt lately as if I wuz liable to have rumatiz come on any time and I've engaged Zeb to milk half right along."

* * *

Oh, how Elam went on and objected to that and throwed the writin's in his face; but Josiah sez, "I don't see how the writin's is goin' to hender me from hirin' who I dum please?"

Well, Josiah said he took it out in solid comfort all he paid Zeb to see Elam squirm and act. Zeb lived right near by so he could watch and see Elam when he come in from his work, and he would git to milkin' jest afterward when Elam would want his supper, but Elam and his wife would leave everything and go out to the barnyard and watch him, and Zeb bein' kinder shiftless, and didn't care how much time he spent, he would keep 'em out there for hours, he would milk so slow and would stop every little while and contoggle up the milkin' stool, pretendin' that it wuz loose-jinted, or he would git up and drive the cow 'round to git a shadier spot to milk, and would keep 'em follerin' him and the cow 'round the barnyard for the longest while, and took solid comfort in plaguin' 'em, and then he and Josiah would laugh and shake their sides about it afterward.

Well, Elam and his wife couldn't afford to lose their time so, and they would send the children out to watch Zeb, one on each side on him, and Zeb made a practice of milkin' in their faces till they give that up. But mad as wet hens they wuz, all on 'em.

Not havin' much to do that summer I got down my big spinnin'-wheel and some rolls and spun up quite a lot of yarn, and I wuz spinnin' away one mornin' when I hearn my pardner and Elam havin' a controversy right under the buttery, and I went in, not knowin' what might take place. There wuz a big grapevine there that we thought a sight on; it bore beautiful sweet grapes and sights of 'em, and bein' in our garden Elam couldn't claim any of 'em. It shaded the winder beautiful. Josiah had made a practice of pounding up bones and enrichin' the vine with 'em, and with dishwater and suds, and he wuz emptyin' a pail of dishwater there, and Elam had foller'd him and told him "they didn't have half slop enough for the pigs, and he thought he ort to have half of our dishwater." And my pardner yelled out, not bein' able to stand only jest so much: "You tarnal fool, you; don't you want half of Samantha? Don't you want half of her work?"

"Well," sez Elam, "I hain't said anything about it, but seein' we wuz to have half of everything it seems as if he might spin a few hanks of yarn for us; my wife hasn't much of a spinner."

Well, I'll see you in Tunket before she or I will do

a minute's work for you, you old land shark, you!"

But I spoke out from where I wuz. They couldn't see me, but my voice sounded out deep and noble: "Josiah, be calm!"

And he, bein' so excited through his ardent affection for me, turned 'round and told me to "shet up!"

But I didn't lay it up ag'inst him, knowin' that it wuz his devoted love and desire to protect me that made him so fraxious. But I kep' on counselin' him from day to day to be calm, and more'n half the time he would tell me he shouldn't be calm and I couldn't make him, his tribulations with Elam wuz such.

But I knowed that the year would soon pass away like a tail that wuz told and then we should be red on him. And the days and weeks did go by. Another year stretched out before us; the farm fields lay broad and helpless at our feet, the stock had even increased in numbers, and all to take care on another year, and what wuz to be done? Help wuz skarce. Josiah rid the country to try to find somebody that he could hire. But, as farmers told him, there wuzn't anybody to hire. Lots of men wuz leavin' their farms and movin' to town, but Josiah hated to, hated to like a dog.

* * *

Along the last of the year Elam begun to be dretful good to us, tryin' to make us willin' to let the place to him another year. In sugarin' time he gin us, I really believe, pretty nigh half the syrup, though Josiah stuck to it that he watered the sap. But he did uncommon well for him.

And he offered us his half of the mair time and ag'in, and as for the cow, he said of his own accord he thought Josiah ort to milk more'n half; he wuz willin' to have him milk three-quarters of it some of the time. But as the cow didn't give hardly any milk, not much more than a teacupful, I told Josiah that it wuzn't any great gift, and he didn't pay any attention to it. He wuz baitin' us so we both knew, but the bait didn't take; the trap kep' empty. Josiah said that rather than keep Elam another year he would let the farm run to the commons.

And I said I would rather rig up a gypsy cart, drawed by a hull mair, and tie a hull cow behind and set off to roam the country rather than have Elam there another year. And so we both felt.

But yet what should we do? Josiah couldn't do the work, and wouldn't leave the farm.

Well, just as things looked the darkest Josiah come home one night bringin' a letter from Ury and Philury. Moses had married ag'in; the brilliant Western expectations had petered out; they wuz both homesick and wanted to come back. A letter wuz writ back before Josiah eat a mou'ful, and we sent it that very night. So the next time Elam begun to sort o' sympathize with Josiah, and tell how perfectly impossible it wuz to hire a man for love or money, Josiah told him that a man wuz hired and comin, in time to do the spring's work. Elam wuz fairly stunted and didn't know what to do, and Josiah and I didn't pity him at all, but finally he got a place lumberin' up in the big woods. He had to go two weeks ahead to git the job, but we wuz glad to let him off.

* * *

And it wuz on a fair afternoon in May when Nater and I wuz both dressed up to welcome 'em—she in her new pale green suit, and I in my new chocklate and white gingham, and barred muslin apron—that Josiah got back from the train with 'em.

I wuz standin' on the piazza with welcomin' smiles, and my apron over my head, and he called out just as he driv into the yard:

"Here they be, Samantha, hull and sound, and I am hull and sound," sez he, standin' up in the democrat,

"and the mair and cow are hull, and Elam is fur away! Hurra!" sez he, takin' off his hat and wavin' it.

"Be calm," sez I, "Josiah, or the neighbors will think you've been takin' sunthin'."

"Well, I have been; I've been takin' solid comfort ever sence I see Elam's back, and 'specially now," sez he, helpin' Philury out whilst Ury 'tended to the baggage.

Well, they got a hearty welcome from me, and they wuz both as glad to git back as we wuz to have 'em. And Josiah and I laid down on our pillars that night contended and happy, knowin' that good, trusty help wuz right there when we needed it, and, sweetest thought of all, Elam Craft wuz fur away up in the big woods, and I hoped he would stay there.

And jest as I dropped to sleep that night I hearn Josiah mutterin' to himself:

"Darn his pieter! I've got red on him, and now I've got a hull horse and a hull cow I'll keep 'em hull."

IRISH FIZZ

It is said that most Scottish stories refer either to theology or drink; and it may as safely be maintained (says Mr. Stodart Walker in "Chambers's Journal") that car-drivers and religion supply the maximum of the inventions of Irish humor. The jarvey is a never-ending source of "bull" and repartee; even when he is not essentially humorous he is always picturesque in his language. I remember the first time I landed in Ireland, some 15 years ago, I gave the driver a fare that I thought would please him, and he immediately returned thanks in the following words:—"You are the finest man I have met for many a day, and when I meet my pals to-night I'll be the richest man among'em."

I may add a sequel to this incident, for the man who is not averse to "scoring off" his friends should not be unwilling to pass through a similar experience, with the laugh on the other side of the cheek; and this sequel was an example of the latter. I was relating this incident to some Irish friends when one of them interrupted me by saying, "You must have given him double his right fare. You mustn't spoil the market." "I gave him what I thought befitted the honour of Scotland," I replied with a smile. "That must have been saxpence," was the retort. "Or a hawbee," said another.

Of "jarvey" stories the following may be worthy of record. One of these "immortals" was driving a friend of mine on a very hot day between Dungannon and Maghera, and as the road was innocent of public-houses, the jarvey arrived in Dungannon in a sore state of drouth. He was supplied with half-a-mutchkin of whiskey, and was asked how he liked the drink, "Faith," replied Pat, "it's made another man of me, and he would like a drop too"; which reply has a Scottish analogue in the story of the man who was asked a similar question. "Weel," said the Scot, "ye see, I dinna like to gi'e an opinion on ae glass." There was a driver—Tim—whom I used to hire frequently in County Down. This man persistently appeared, like many of his confreres, in the veriest of rags. I never saw him with what appeared to be a fairly new garment on his back. At last, when we became on very friendly terms, I had the courage to ask him if he ever had been measured for a new suit of clothes. "Well," he replied, "I'll tell ye a very remarkable fact; there's not a single tailor in Belfast can measure me, I'm that ticklish."

I recall a story of Major Harry McClintock's which I have not seen printed in any journal. An Irish jarvey and a Scottish farmer were having high words, when the latter said, "Ye're a meeserable half-starved gowk, and I'd caution ye to be warned of our graund Caledonian motto, Nemo me impune lacessit. Can ye translate that?"

"Oh, aisily," says Pat. "The maining is, you've got something infectious"—these were not his exact words, but they will suffice—"and if I touch you I'll catch it," which may be counted on the credit side of the Irishman, and who even went one better than the historic retort of the Scotsman, "Ye may sit doon on the rose and the shamrock, but it's no' canny to sit doon on the thistle."

Another story, which may be more familiar, affecting the mutual relations of Irishmen and Scotsmen. It was told me by a captain in the Dublin Fusiliers, who overheard it during the war in South Africa. A war correspondent was speaking to a Tommy of his regiment. "The Dublins have been doing great things," said the visitor to Mr. Atkins. "Well, ye see, sor, it's this way: For a time in the army it was all the Gordons, and now it's all the Dublins," and if ye have a reputation for getting up early ye may slake tili dinner time."

Speaking of the war in South Africa, I may tell another story. I was shooting in the north of Ireland. Most of the keepers and beaters were Orangemen or supporters of the British cause; but there was one man who was a perfervid nationalist and Roman Catholic, and his love for the Boers was synchronous with his hatred for the Orangemen. He was a very good-natured patriot, so I had no hesitation in "pulling his leg."

"I hear, Henry," I said, "you have two sons at the war."

"Two sons at the war!" he cried. "Bedad, that's not true. I wouldn't let any child of mine fight ag'in the poor Boers."

"Boers!" I echoed ingenuously. "You mean the Orangemen."

"Orangemen!" he cried. "What do you mane, sor?"

"Well," I said, "you see, they live in the Orange Free State and by the Orange River. Surely they must be Orangemen." Henry threw up his arms in despair. "Orangemen are they? Well to —with them!"

Another instance of this prevalent ignorance and class-prejudice was shown in the case of a farmer in the county of Tyrone, who, whilst driving a donkey and cart, was accosted by a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. "Hallo, my good man!" said the constable; "I see no name on your cart." The man pointed to a name chalked on a panel of his small "shay." "Oh, that won't do. Don't you know that the law says that your name must appear in Roman characters, legibly written?" The man exclaimed, "Roman! Oh, to — with Rome and the Pope!" using the common war-cry of the perfervid Orangeman.

CARRYING OUT ONE'S PLANS

When the doing of a proper thing has been decided upon, then it ought to be done at any cost save actual wrong-doing. There is nothing that so quickly and surely demoralises our character and our will-power as failure to carry out our plans. There is nothing that so tones up and builds up character and will-power as the resolute, insistent carrying out of plans at heavy cost to ourselves. If you have made a plan for to day's work, let nothing but the hand of God stop it. His hand may show in the arising of unforeseen circumstances that are wholly beyond our control, or in the pointing out of a new duty that would make the carrying out of the other plan clearly wrong. Nothing short of such providential hindrance ought to deter us. Yet most of us are more or less willingly turned aside from our plans for hard work by circumstances that were meant only to test us. Every time this occurs we have weakened our wills and sapped our characters. We say that when we tell a child or an animal to do a thing, we ought, for that one's sake, to insist on its being done. Why should we not be as fair to ourselves as we are to animals and children?



THE STOWAWAY AND THE ELEVATOR MAN

A Story (in two chapters) of Love, Loyalty and Plunder:—Founded on Fact and of Paramount Interest to the Producing Thousands of Western Canada. Written specially for "The Guide."

(By Jamie Soutar—Illustrations by Annie Rose Collie.)

CHAPTER I.

"Come out of that, ye little imp!"

And the "little imp" came forth to meet his fate at the hands of the fearsome apparition that stood over him.

It was in the fore'sle head of the barque "Sally Lunn" (Captain Simmers) which had that afternoon cleared the Firth of Clyde, chartered for Halifax, N.S.

The culprit was a lad apparently of about 14 years, indifferently clad but evidently no idle runagate, and to judge from those clear and steady hazel eyes that fearlessly met the threatening countenance of the ship's carpenter, he had no conception of the crime in which he had been caught redhanded, that of stealing a passage on an outward-bound vessel.

As a matter of fact, that was the last thought in the boy's mind, for he had the very definite purpose of working his passage or making it good by some act of service if it could not at the moment be squared in hard cash.

Moreover, the "Sally Lunn" was not a passenger craft, and had she advertised as such, it is doubtful whether any self-respecting being would have accepted the wretched accommodation offered.

The vessel's destination was known to the lad. As messenger for a city provision store he had lately visited her several times in one day; knew that her complement of men was incomplete; had made strenuous endeavors to be taken on the list, but his youth and inexperience, in the captain's judgment, entirely outweighed his earnest entreaties for employment.

So without consulting a living soul, he had taken his resolution and proceeded to carry it out with all its attendant risks. He had wandered about the precincts of the vessel as she lay at her berth the previous night, and in the cold, grey dawn of that morning had stolen

on board and buried himself in a heap of rope waste and old canvas which had been temporarily piled away forward, and which the carpenter was in the act of consigning to its proper place when he was startled by the sudden appearance of the fugitive.

Wearied with his night's wandering, he had slept in his uncouth quarters till the ship was well under weigh. When he awoke she was still in charge of the tug, but a fresh breeze springing up, the captain gave orders to cast off; the square sails filled as they were unreefed one after another and the brave little Sally sped on her way to the shores of the New World.

"When did you get on board, sir," demanded the carpenter in a voice that would have shaken a stronger nerve than that of the trembling urchin.

"Last night; I want tae get tae Canada and I asked the captain to let me work my passage, but he thoct I was ower young. But gie me a chance, carpenter! I can trim a sail—I'll dae onything if ye'll only let me wurk!" and the lad's imploring tones touched a weak spot in the armor-plating of old "Chips."

"My boy, ye hae tae settle wi' the captain, but I'll nae say a word against ye. Can ye dae a bit o' caulkin', min?"

"Oh, yes; I whyles hed a job caulkin' the boats' decks at Aiberdeen, an' I can dae a bit o' splicin', tae."

"A' richt, my boy; we'll see fat can be done. Come awa aft an' see the skipper; I'll hae tae report ye ony w'y."

The captain was dreamily reclining by the wheel under the soothing influence of his "Lady Nicotine," but when he beheld the boy in charge of the carpenter his eyes dilated like the optics of a startled owl. He recognized the culprit at once as the importunate little fellow he had repulsed on the previous day, but something in

the boy or the atmosphere he carried around him seemed to disarm the captain of all unkindly feeling.

When the carpenter explained the situation and spoke of the lad's capabilities, he did so in a tone that betrayed his unexpressed wish that the youth's case might be favorably considered. To the intense relief of the lad, the face of Captain Simmers broadened into an amused smile at the boy's daring and the fixed look of confidence with which he regarded the skipper.

"What's your name, my lad?"

"Donald Fobister, sir."

And the captain gradually drew out the entire thread of the boy's history, which subsequently became the property of the entire crew. Briefly, he was one of a family of ten. Had been reared on a small holding in North-west Aberdeenshire. His ancestors for generations had farmed this holding and sent out men and women into the world who had in some instances risen to eminent positions. At all events, not one of them had ever disgraced the name they bore, and probably this last scion of a worthy race had come nearest of all to any possible transgression of the laws of his country.

The last chapter of the family history was in line with many others in Scotland at that moment, and under the curse of which scores of households made up of the best blood and intellect of the country are still smarting. The lordly owner of the estate that enshrined the annals of Donald's fathers had required every acre of its heath and arable land alike for a game preserve and hunting ground; so old Sandy Fobister and his loyal, thrifty, hard-toiling wife, with their numerous progeny, had to clear out.

Their choice lay between the city and a foreign shore. Emigration was a cruel word to Sandy Fobister, and so, like thousands more, he and his belongings became citizens of the great metropolis and all but lost their identity in the mingled splendor and squalor of its unkindly associations.

It was a woeful transplanting of human energy, but it had been decided in Scotland—so late as the twentieth century—that the sporting proclivities of a few time-killing rouses were of greater account to the state than the healthy blood and productive energy of the cleanest bred children of her soil.

In time the Fobister family scattered, and so this young bird, in keeping with the self-reliant instincts of his race, is found spreading his pinions to the Atlantic gale, fired in his first flight with an ambition that rested at no point short of that which quartered the entire circumference of the globe.

The lad "made good," and won the esteem of every one of those weather-worn sea dogs by no other means than the simple fact that he carried a pair of hands that could adapt themselves to anything, and a disposition to be employed if it were only at the scouring of the anchor.

The fast ripening fields of the Great North West were drawing their thousands of harvesters from the Atlantic seaboard, and every westbound transcontinental of the Canadian Pacific was crammed to its last limits. On an afternoon towards the end of August, one of these, with its vociferating crowd of eager "hands," pulled up at a point in the Canadian North West that might in time assume the proportions of a city but just then offered no greater pretensions to recognition than were enshrined in a couple of elevators, a dry-goods' store, lumber yard, Presbyterian church and the humble domiciles of less than a hundred inhabitants.

But if the "town" usually dozed away the time in its sleepy hollow, on this particular date, as if it had been pounced upon as the dumping ground for an old-time camp meeting, the platform at the depot presented a scene that almost beggared description. All around out-

side the depot limits were rigs of all kinds and in all sorts of conditions—their teams or the solitary patient nag tied up to any available fixture or left in the hands of Providence after being haltered to a twenty-five pound weight. Their owners—prosperous-looking farmers or typical "hayseeds" and "mossbacks," gathered from every point of the compass within a radius of 40 miles had come in to pick up hands for the ingathering of their wheat. These were now mixed up with a large proportion of the living freight from the train in a common crowd of bargaining mortals—intent on the one hand on getting the very last cent for his labor and with no less eagerness on the part of the other to give the smallest sum for which a man could be harnessed to a season's employment.

Time and the C.P.R. will linger for no one. Bargains have been made and the rejected are disconsolately stepping on board to "try further on." There is a solitary lad with an eager countenance who continues to linger but seems to have been noticed by no one. Those hustling agriculturists, in their eagerness to get at the biggest and brawniest of that great army of hulking fellows, appear to have shot over his head as they roamed about, but now, guided by the tugging and the finger of his little daughter, the swarthy, weather-stained but kindly face of a strong-limbed Scotchman is directed towards him.

"Speak to him, father," said little Mary.

"Hallo, my boy—do you want a job at harvest?"

"Yes, sir," eagerly responded the lad.

"How many binders can you keep up with?" inquired Mr. Mossback, with a merry twinkle.

"I can stook or drive a pair of horses," said the brave little chap, shooting up to his full height.

"What do you want?"

(With the softest looks on the bright and shining face of Mary and a glance of confidence upon the fatherly countenance of his interrogator) "What ye think I'm worth."

"All right, boy—where's your baggage?"

In a trice the modest grip or "hold-all" of Donald Fobister (for it was no other) was handed out to him. The train pulled out and slowly the platform cleared like a fog-bank under the rays of a meridian sun.

Three people had been made happy by that brief sojourn of the "Harvest Special." Mary was happy, and her satisfaction, if subdued, was none the less evidenced in her quiet confidences with her daddy. Donald's was still more manifest as he contemplated with growing confidence the appearance and movements of his new friends and the lovely country that stretched out before him. And Mr. Mossback whispered his luck to the postmaster: "There was a heap o' decent lookin' chaps, Jim, but—dagon't—I've got ane o' the handiest little birkies o' the lot; and I'd hae missed him 'gin it hadna been for Mary."

(To be concluded in February issue).

HOPE

The poet Hesoid tells us that the miseries of all mankind were included in a great box, and that Pandora took off the lid of it, by which means all of them came abroad, and only hope remained at the bottom. Hope, then, is the principal antidote which keeps our heart from bursting under the pressure of evils and is that flattering mirror that gives us a prospect of some greater good. Some call hope the manna from heaven that comforts us in all extremities, others the pleasant flatterer that caresses the unhappy with expectations of happiness in the bosom of futurity. When all other things fail us, hope stands by us to the last. This, as it were, gives freedom to the captive when chained to the oar, health to the sick, victory to the defeated, and wealth to the beggar—Wanley.



THE PROVINCE AND PURPOSE OF THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Dear Friends,—The objects of the Sunshine Guild are typified in the words of the Rev. W. R. Wallace, who spoke recently to 1,800 young men and women in Cleveland, Ohio, "Learn to smile."

Fling sunshine into the lives of others. Minister to the fatherless, the sick and the lonely, no matter what their nation and their creed. ALL HELP MUST BE VOLUNTARY AND MUST BE DONE PURELY FOR LOVE OF MANKIND. Sunshine must take many forms, such as chickens, jellies, soups, blankets, underclothing, groceries, toys, books, picture post cards, scrap books, letters, anything and everything needed for help and comfort by those in need, and to bring sunshine into the lives of our dear suffering little ones. I should like to tell you of the Guild work done in St. James' Circle, where a class of 34 children come together and out of their candy money these wee mites put up \$1.50. A magic lantern entertainment was given by two earnest sunshiners, the hall being beautifully decorated with flowers made by the children. These flowers were auctioned off by our associate, Mr. King, and realized \$3.25, so that the children's fund is \$4.75, which goes to the Sunshine Home Fund. The result of the concert will be given in next issue.

The generous hearts of our Western men and women, who donate their money with such a glad hand, will say, "we must send money to this Guild," but we are asking for more than money. We want your thoughts, your spare time, and your ingenuity in finding ways and means of making money while giving a good time to your friends, and I trust to a number of our Guild members. This work must be with you always; make it part of your daily lives. Do at least one kind act a day, perhaps to wife, mother, husband, sister, or it may be some stranger that comes to your door, or to some lonely man or woman out on the prairie. Surround your own home and every living thing with the best gifts the world holds, "Love and Kindness." It is only by the love and

self-sacrifice of each individual member that our Guild can become the magnificent help the founder wishes.

The Sunshine Home for convalescents is to be free to all—the only passport a doctor's certificate to say that rest and care are necessary. The \$4.75 given by the children will be the first sum placed in the Home Bank to start our fund.

Fancy our men and women after an illness or operation in hospital, many of them homeless, being able to go into the country for two or three weeks and have plenty of love and sunshine and every comfort in the way of fresh milk, butter and eggs, chicken, etc., free of charge. Just imagine how the hearts of dear little ones would beat with joy to know that they could go into the fields and gather flowers and win health at the same time. Then think of their little pinched faces becoming rosy and bright, and hearts made strong by our care and love to face the hardships of life. And this is to be done with YOUR CENTS. Surely we are not asking much, at least a cent a week. Now if \$4.75 could be got together by a few children, what cannot be done if each reader would do his or her very best to help this glorious work. The home may take years before necessary funds are forthcoming, but slow and steady progress must be our motto.

The Children's Festival is to give a good meal and at least one or two warm garments to each child. Dear readers, how many garments, how many square meals are we to give? It is your help that can make this our first Festival the brilliant success desired. As far as can be gathered from the centres without going into detail, the membership is 200, and we trust to surprise you by the continued increase in the next issue of "The Guide." May this Guild be the means of knitting together those of all nations and all creeds, for here at least in our love of common humanity we have some goal in view.

There are those frail in body but strong in mind and will, who can knit or sew or even make scrap books, or write a letter to some one less favored than themselves; widows to send their mites, our dear men ready to devise schemes for our sports in winter and summer, and all funds realized after rare expenses can be sent to swell the funds. One point I want you to notice. If we want funds, we must work for them by giving concerts, sports, "At Homes," "Cinderellas," sales of work, etc.

Then the dear old people with their tender smile and word of encouragement, and last but not least, the bairns, bless them, who have entered into the spirit of our Guild by their love for each other, kindness to all dumb creatures, will devise some means of helping our glorious work along by their cents saved from candy money will complete our circle. The work has been very hard at first, but so many loving hearts have been opened that I cannot but express my love and gratitude to all our friends. For lack of space a large quantity of our letters, etc., are unanswered, but will be attended to in our next issue.

No matter how far away, if it is only a cent—if not a cent, only a loving word of encouragement will help us in our work of good cheer.

A Work Party will be held in St. James, under the direction of Mrs. King, Mrs. Troyer, and Mrs. Lilley. Help in the way of flannelette material, scraps of silk, and cotton, also cotton batting for comforters, wool for gloves and stockings, etc., can be sent direct to these ladies at the St. Charles P.O. or direct to "Marie," the "Guide" office, Winnipeg. We expect to open four other parties, so that any ladies interested in the work and with a few hours to spare may write. We would be glad if any ladies willing to be leaders in their district would call together a few friends and start a circle, either for work or to swell the funds. All these garments will be used in our work of good cheer.

Write for membership card, and a hearty welcome is

extended to all new members. I hope to give the full list in our next issue.

A badge will be sold for which the proceeds, after the cost, will go to the Sunshine Home Fund.

My heart is full of gratitude for the loving help and encouragement given by every one to whom this Guild has been mentioned.

Again, don't hesitate to write, no matter how far away. You cannot know how much you do to encourage our glorious work of scattering sunshine.

MOTTO :

"Not to be ministered unto but to minister is the secret of all joy, love and peace."

May God bless and prosper you in peace and love this glad New Year

"MARIE."

SUNSHINE ZOO.

Dear Children : Many of you no doubt have pets who would like to become interested in the Sunshine Zoo. Some little people in St. James Circle have appropriated a lovely collie dog who got lost and was almost starved to death some little time ago, and now is looking so bright and bonny and so grateful for their loving kindness that they have called her "Queenie Sunshine."

"Queenie Sunshine" has written a letter and sent two cents for the Sunshine Fund. Now let your pets, dogs, horses, cats, or birds, write and tell about themselves and what they can do to help our good cheer along. This dear doggie is to have a collecting box and hopes to fill it with cents for the Sunshine Home Fund.

GUESS DOLLY'S NAME.

A lovely doll dressed like a baby with clothes to take off will be given a pretty name. Would you like to guess her name? If so, send five cents and the name you think has been given to her.

Readers can send as many guesses as they live if five cents is enclosed with each guess. Dolly goes to competitor guessing correctly. Funds after cost of material used in making dolly to go to Sunshine Home project.

COMPETITIONS CLASS.

The following prizes are offered for the best piece of fancy work made by our readers, the nature of the work being left to the individual taste.

Open to all readers above the age of 17 years :

First prize	\$3.00
Second prize	2.00
Third prize	1.00

Under seventeen years :

First prize	\$2.00
Second prize	1.00
Third prize50

COMPETITION IN PLAIN NEEDLEWORK.

Open to all readers under the age of seventeen. Choice of garment left to competitor :

First prize	\$2.00
Second prize	1.00
Third prize50

All articles must be the unaided work of the competitor ; age must be stated. All parcels to be addressed and carefully packed, "Marie," care "Grain Growers' Guide," Winnipeg.

It is necessary to explain that each member must depend on themselves in the work of the Guild. This means that you form your own Circle, or if desired write to "Marie," stating you wish to form a Circle in your district, and statement will be made through the Guide asking members to call on you and help in whatever you may wish.

(Letter from a grateful friend.)

15 Weldun Blk., Winnipeg.

Dec. 31st, 1908.

Dear Children of the Sunshine Club :

I received your good little letter and was indeed glad to hear from you. You forgot to send your address, but I shall direct this to St. Charles and risk your getting it. Hope you are all having a very pleasant vacation and some time when you little folks are down town run in and see me.

I should much enjoy coming to your Children's Festival. Wishing you all a very Happy New Year, I shall say goodbye to those who are

A little ray of sunshine
Darting here and there,
To chase away the shadows,
And drive away dull care ;
Willing little workers,
All along the line,
Blithsome, gay and happy,
Singing all the time.

MRS. HELMENSTEIN.

This dear friend has been a martyr to rheumatism, and I feel sure that if any little dainties suitable for invalid could be sent in they would be appreciated. Mrs. Helmenstein has published a pretty birthday card with verses suitable for a gift to our dear mothers. We would be glad if any one of our readers could buy or sell these cards among their friends.

A social gathering will be held in Russell Hall on January 22nd. After expenses, all expenses will go to the Sunshine Fund.

We are very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, St. James, who will give a concert to the children of the St. James Circle on Thursday the 21st. Proceeds for the Fund.

WORK PARTIES.

Mrs. Kennedy, 523 Langside, will hold a work party at her home on Wednesday, January 20th, 1909, from 2 to 3 p.m.

Mrs. Walter Boyce, 193 Langside, will hold a work party at her home on Tuesday, the 19th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m., and every second and fourth Tuesday until further notice.

Mrs. Eustace, 529 Langside, will hold a work party on Thursday, the 21st, from 2 to 3 p.m.

WHERE TO SEND CHEER.

Miss Bowles, General Hospital.—Please send letters or picture post cards to cheer this dear girl who will be there for a month at least and has no friends in Winnipeg.

CONSCIENCE.

Are there not in each of us two selves? The little Self and the big Self; the low Self and the high Self; the Self that is always for dabbling in the mud and the Self that aches towards the stars? All through the ages we have called this other Self by many names; God, the Ideal, the Higher Nature, the Good, the Beautiful, the True, the Holy Ghost; and by naming it have we not acknowledged its reality? It is always with us; watching our work; there, to applaud the decent, to condemn the disgusting. Sometimes the vision of it is clear as noonday, sometimes obscure as midnight; sometimes lost altogether. And, if it be indeed lost, then is all else lost too, and questions of conscience do not trouble any more. For the man is dead. . . . and rotten. . . . only the machine remains to cumber the ground.

Truth should be the first lesson of the child, and the last aspiration of manhood.—Whittier.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.



ALLEGED HUMOR

JUST AS YOU TAKE IT



"His wit in the Combat was gentle and bright—
Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade."—*Sheridan.*

EXCELSIOR!

"Is Mike Clancy here?" asked the visitor to the quarry after the premature explosion. "No, sir," replied Costigan, "he's gone." "For good?" "Well, sor, he wint in that direction."

RESULT—DOUBTFUL.

"So you are contemplating taking a plunge into matrimony?" "Yes, I expect to break the ice tonight." "Break the ice, eh? Then it will be a cold plunge?" "I'm not so sure about that. I may be kept in hot water the rest of my life!"

HE GOT HIS.

"Deduction is the thing," declared the law student. "For instance, yonder is a pile of ashes in our yard. That is evidence that we have had fires this winter."

"And by the way, John," broke in his father, "you might go out and sift that evidence."

TO BE EXACT.

"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grocer.

"Fresh Eggs," replied the new clerk.

"H'm! Make it read 'Fresh-laid Eggs' while you're about it."

"What for? Everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Just so, and that's all it's safe for us to say about them."

WHERE HE BELONGED.

A young widow was consulting a tombstone maker about her husband's tomb. She ended the discussion with:

"And I want it to say—'To my Husband,' in an appropriate place, Mr. Slab."

"All right, ma'am," Slab answered.

And the tombstone, when it was put up, said: "To my Husband. In an Appropriate place."

COAL OR WHISKEY?

This story is told about President Roosevelt and an aged negro known as Uncle Jake. The President, while out riding one cold morning, met the man, crippled with rheumatism, hobbling along. "Good morning, Uncle Jake!" said the President. "Good morning, sah!" responded the darkey. Then a happy thought occurred to Mr. Roosevelt. "Uncle Jake," he said, "which would you rather have on a morning like this—a ton of coal or a bottle of whiskey?" "Well," said the negro, hesitatingly, "it's this way, Misstah President—my folks burn wood!"

A NATURAL REFLECTION.

A gentleman replying to a toast at a public dinner, remarked, "According to the scientific speaker who has just sat down, an express train moving a hundred miles a second would, if we can suppose the incident, occupy several million years in reaching a certain star." He paused and looked gravely towards the guest to whom he had referred. "That was the statement I made," replied the scientist. "I was just thinking," pursued the other, "what a predicament a man would be in if he should miss the last train and have to walk!"



"THERE ARE NO FOOLS LIKE——"

ELDER—"Hic! That wash a graund weddin, McNab"

McNAB—"Wheesht, Elder—Hic! It wash a BEERIAL!"

HIS FATHER'S NAME.

Teacher—"What's your name?" Boy—"Jones." "What's your father's name?" "Jones." "And his other name?" "Mr. Jones." "No, not that. What does your mother call him?" "Old fathead!"

UNEXPECTED CANDOUR.

"Please sing something, Miss Brown, will you?" asked a young hostess of a neighbor whose musical talent was the cause of considerable jealousy. "Oh, but really, I can't!" was the reply, as a politely expectant murmur arose from the company present. "Well, that's what your professor told me this morning," exclaimed the hostess, "but I thought he must be prejudiced!"

THE MUSIC STOOL.

An Irishman, the proud father of a girl who was within a few weeks of her twenty-first birthday, decided upon giving his daughter a present in celebration of the event. He selected a music stool—one of those that can be lowered or raised by twisting the seat round. A few hours after he had brought his purchase home his wife discovered him with his coat off and great beads of perspiration on his brow, diligently screwing the seat up and down. "Arrah, Pat," said she, "what have you got there?" "It's a little present for Kathleen," he explained between his gasps. "Ye know she has a liking for music. But sorra a bit of good this will be to her at all at all. Shure I've been winding the blissid thing up for the last two hours and niver a tune has it played yet!"

"THE VERY MAN!"

A Parliamentary candidate for a Scotch constituency came across a crofter, who seemed to be dissatisfied with both candidates.

"It's nae use a-talkin' to me, sir," said the man to his would-be representative in Parliament—"not a bit o' use. The kind o' man we want here is a richt-doan rascal—one that dinna care a rap for man or beast!"

Hopeless as the case appeared to be, the candidate bravely persisted in expounding his views, and soon succeeded in interesting the seeming irreconcilable. Indeed, the crofter was so carried away by the earnestness and enthusiasm of the vote-seeker that, glowing with satisfaction, and anxious to make amends for his reckless remarks, he seized the candidate's hand, and exclaimed:

"Sir, ma vote's yours! Ye're the very man for us!"

Magistrate—"What happened between yourself and complainant?"

O'Brien—"I think, sor, half a dozen bricks an' a lump o' pavin' stone!"

OATS FOR BOOT-TREES.

A pale clerk departed with a large paper bag of oats under his arm.

"No," said the feedstore man, "he don't eat 'em for breakfast food. He uses 'em for boot-trees."

"Oats for boot-trees?"

"Sure. Every night, as soon as he gets home, he takes off his wet and muddy boots, laces 'em up, and fills 'em with oats. What happens? The oats, like blotting paper, absorb all the moisture out of the leather and swells accordin', plumpin' the boots out splendid, restorin' 'em to their original shape, takin' every wrinkle away.

"So in the mornin' the man empties his oats back into the bag, and, no matter how slushy yesterday's walkin' had been, he now puts on a pair of perfectly dry, new-lookin' boots.

"Yes, I do quite a city trade in oats," ended the feed man. "Clerks and typists, male and female, all such as can't afford made-to-order trees—they cost, you know, 10 dollars a pair—are learnin' to use oat trees instid. Shall I put you up a pair in this here bag? Five cents is all."
—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

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10 PACKETS 25c.

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10 SUPERB VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.—Beets, Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, Parsnips, Cabbage, Celery, Tomatoes, Musk Melons and Water Melons. **Regular Price 75c., for 25c**

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CABBAGE



ONION



LETTUCE

WM. RENNIE CO. LTD.
180 Market St. Winnipeg

NO PROVOCATION.

"Yes, judge, the man who has just moved in next door threw a battered can over the fence and hit my wife."

"Where was your wife at the time?"

"She was looking over the fence."

"And your neighbor deliberately seized the can and smote her with it?"

"Yes, judge."

"Didn't she give him any provocation?"

"Sir?"

"Didn't she give him any provocation?"

"—no, sir. All she gave him was a piece of her mind and a couple o' clouts over the head with a clothes pole!"—The Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF CERTAIN "INTERESTS"
PORCUPINE—"You scratch my back and I'll scratch your'n"
RABBIT—"Not on your life!"

BANK STOCK

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

WE WISH to inform Western Farmers, Workingmen and Merchants that we have been appointed by THE HOME BANK OF CANADA, sole agents for selling their stock in a Western Canada. At present almost all the stock of our Banks is owned in the East. We want to give Western men a chance. The great bulk of the business of our Banks is done on the money deposited in them. The common people, farmers and workingmen, contribute the greater bulk of these deposits.

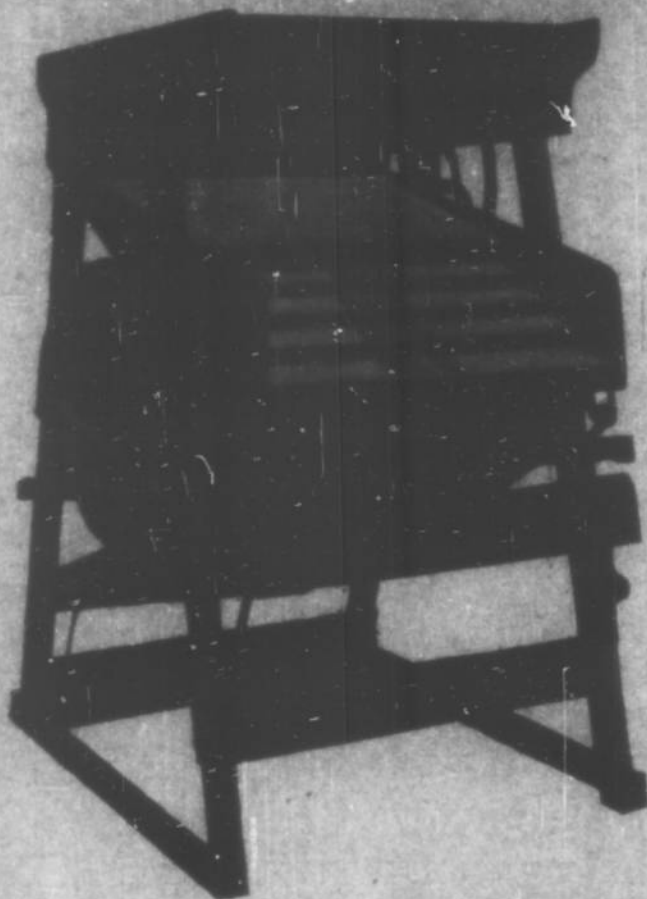
Our Purpose.—To make THE HOME BANK OF CANADA THE GREAT COMMON PEOPLE'S BANK.

Our Plan is simple. 1st: To get every farmer and workingman in the West, who can afford it, TO BUY AS MUCH HOME BANK STOCK AS HE CAN, and, 2nd: To get every farmer and workingman wherever possible TO PUT HIS MONEY, WHEN HE HAS ANY TO DEPOSIT, IN THE HOME BANK.

The Result.—The strongest Bank in the west, which will have regard for the interests of the common people and no particular class, and a Bank also that will pay good dividends upon its stock. Bank stocks are profitable investments. See our Prospectus for fuller information. Get busy. Use your head and think this out. Then turn that money you have deposited in your bank into Home Bank Stock where it will earn good money. Read our Prospectus, and write us for information.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



WONDER GRAIN CLEANERS

(PATENTED)

**Latest and Best. All Zinc Sieves.
Adjustable Upper and Lower Shoes.**

Has all the older mills beat in the quality of work done, particularly in cleaning wild oats from wheat, also in capacity, simplicity, ease of handling and durability.

Feed.—An important feature is the **OSCILLATING FEED**, which works up and down, and backward and forward, assuring an **EVEN DISTRIBUTION** the full width of the sieves. No grain allowed to fall on sieves except when running.

Lower Shoe — CAN BE ADJUSTED UP OR DOWN OR TO A LONG OR SHORT STROKE to suit any and all conditions of grain, which varies from year to year in size and condition. Notice the notches for the legs of the lower shoe, which enable you to adjust the screen to any incline desired.

Sieves. — WE USE ZINC SIEVES ONLY THROUGHOUT. The mill is equipped for wheat, oats, barley and flax. The **LOWER SHOE NEVER CLOGS** AND THE **MESH KEEPS ITS TRUE POSITION**, as it is zinc. Wire sieves soon rust out and wear out and the mesh loses its proper position, letting good wheat through with the screenings.

Send to **COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD., WINNIPEG**, for free descriptive matter on "**Wonder Cleaners**". See the Cockshutt Agent.

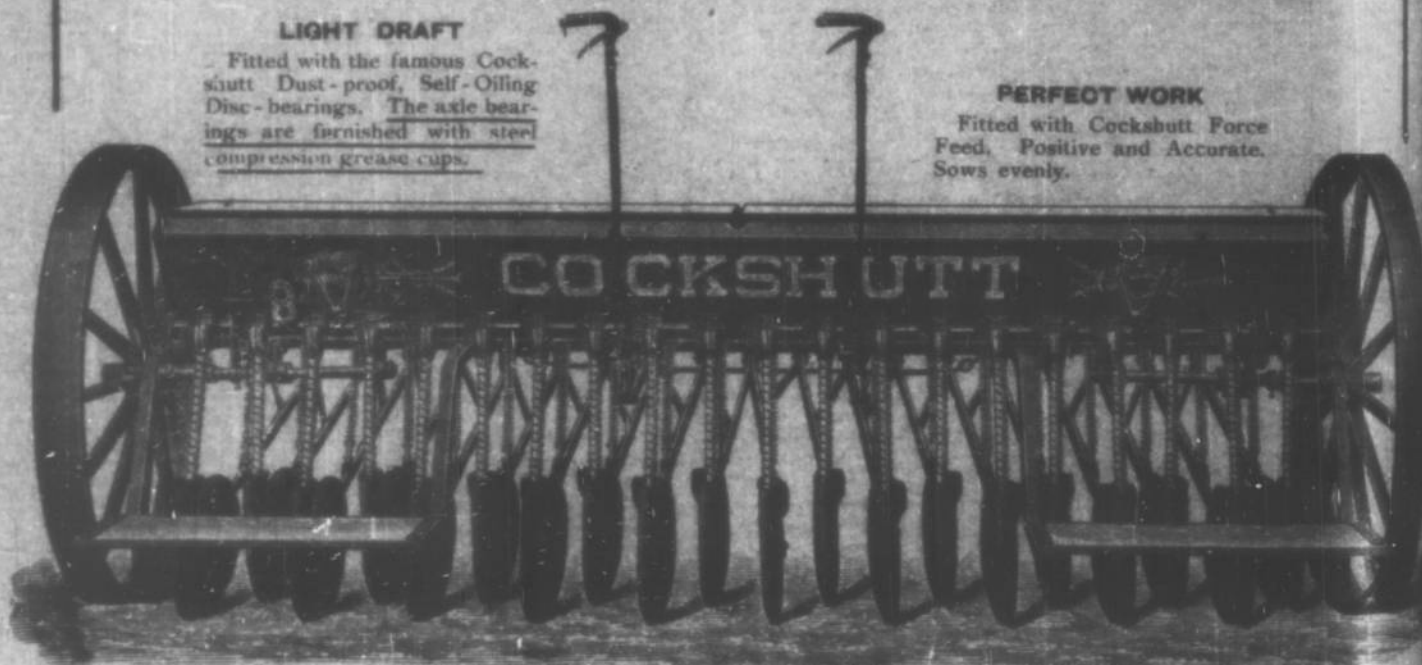
NEW COCKSHUTT DRILL

LIGHT DRAFT

Fitted with the famous Cockshutt Dust-proof, Self-Oiling Disc-bearings. The axle bearings are furnished with steel compression grease cups.

PERFECT WORK

Fitted with Cockshutt Force Feed, Positive and Accurate. Sows evenly.



The New Cockshutt 20 Single-Disc Drill (rear view). The Perfect Modern Drill—the latest success in Seeding Machine Manufacture.

THE FOUNDATION IS RIGHT

chine, carries the major portion of the weight. beam. Riveted, notice—no bolts to shake loose.

Extra support is given to the box and the frame by two truss rods. The frame is thus well braced in the centre, and its strength greatly increased. The whole frame is riveted together—not bolted. You will appreciate this if you work rough ground. The frame will always be rigid and true; all parts will remain in proper alignment; all parts will run true and easy, giving maximum durability. See the Cockshutt Agent or send for our latest Drill Catalog.

The high carbon angle steel frame is reinforced by malleable corners and steel corner braces. A heavy I Beam running the entire width of the machine. The strong castings that carry the pressure bar and axle are riveted to this

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